MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

24 NOVEMBER 1980

American Hostages

A spokesman for the Iranian prime minister's office said the U.S. response to the Majlis conditions for the release of the hostages "is not a clear and unambiguous reply," and he called on the United States to respond "either positively or negatively" to the conditions. As reported by Tehran radio, the spokesman noted that the U.S. reply did not "specifically" address certain points while at the same time it raised others for consideration. The Iranian Government, he asserted, has "no right to make any modification" to the Majlis conditions. AFP reported that the Iranian response was passed to the United States via Algeria on 22 November.

Iran Domestic Affairs

Montazeri, Khamene'i on Dissent--Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri warned against "plots hatched by various elements" in Iran that threaten the government and the Iranian people. In his prayer sermon on 21 November in Qom, reported by Tehran radio, he told his listeners these elements are attempting to create dissension among the clergy and threaten the Islamic revolution. Turning to the role of Islam in the government, Montazeri said that government leaders must follow Islamic law and that the "canonist ruler [Khomeyni] is to supervise all government authorities" including the president and all under him. In another Friday prayer sermon carried by the radio, Ayatollah 'Ali Khamene'i stressed the importance of unity and the threat posed by rifts among the people. He urged his listeners in Tehran not to become involved in "political differences" but to support Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni and the Constitution, which "is valid, respected and must be obeyed."

Qotbzadeh Protest Rally--According to KUNA, former Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh and his supporters staged a large protest rally in Tehran on 22 November against the clergy-dominated Islamic Republican Party (IRP). At the rally, which was not mentioned by monitored Tehran media, Qotbzadeh thanked those attending for "their generous and most timely support" for the political reawakening in the country. KUNA said Qotbzadeh had been cautioned by Ayatollah Khomeyni's son Ahmad against his earlier-announced intention of making "important revelations against the ruling clergy" and revealing "facts about the hidden and close cooperation" between extremists in the IRP and the Tudeh Party. Ayatollah Shahabeddin Eshraqi, Ayatollah Khomeyni's son-in-law, made the major address, saying Khomeyni is aware of various power-seeking politicians and "effective steps will be taken soon to put things into the right channel."

Mo'infar on Energy--In an interview with a Budapest television reporter, former Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar admitted Iran is short of fuel and will possibly have to import oil to meet its needs. He refused to say how much oil Iran is currently producing or the extent of damage to the oil industry caused by the war. In a related report, KUNA, citing informed sources, said India is negotiating with the Soviet Union to purchase oil on behalf of Iran and, in addition, to supply Iran with any surplus from its own production. The news agency added that an Iranian delegation is currently in India to seek Indian help in acquiring U.S. military spare parts and other essential requirements.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

Palme Peace Mission--UN special envoy Olof Palme arrived in Baghdad on 23 November and met with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, Deputy Prime Minister Tariq 'Aziz, Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi and other officials to discuss ways of ending the Gulf war. According to INA, Deputy Prime Minister 'Aziz emphasized that Iraq wants to "positively cooperate" with Palme to achieve "a peaceful, just and honorable settlement" of the war.

Military Situation--Tehran radio reported that Iranian ground forces attacked Iraqi positions around Abadan and scored a major success on the Sumar front, completely clearing the Iraqis off the heights. The radio continued to report Iraqi operations around the villages near Susangerd but said the city is under Iranian control. A Joint Staff Communique, carried by the radio, said ships of the Iranian Navy sank one Iraqi warship in the Gulf. In a related development, the Iranian Navy commander told a Budapest television reporter that ships and helicopters of the Iranian Navy had landed commandos at two Iraqi oil terminals on the Shatt al-'Arab waterway. He said the commandos completely destroyed the terminals and related loading facilities. An Iraqi General Command communique, reported by Baghdad radio, said Iraqi helicopters struck at Iranian targets around Susangerd, destroying various armored vehicles and inflicting casualties.

Inter-Arab Affairs

Arab Summit--In a speech to the meeting of Arab foreign ministers held in Amman 21-22 November reported by Damascus radio, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam reiterated Syria's request for a postponement of the 11th Arab summit conference "for a specific time" during which "several minisummits" might be held instead. In later broadcasts, the radio said Syria and the PDRY would not attend the summit conference if it were held as scheduled and cited Khaddam as saying the summit would not succeed if Syria, Lebanon and the PLO refrained from attending. According to the radio, the Syrian foreign minister went on to say that Syria does not object to the convocation of the summit in Jordan but only with the timing of the conference given the current atmosphere in inter-Arab relations.

Damascus radio also announced that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad discussed the Arab summit conference question on 23 November with a high-level PLO delegation led by Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The radio said the president also received the foreign ministers of the PDRY and YAR separately to discuss this issue.

Although Damascus radio reported Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam as asserting that the viewpoints of the "steadfastness and confrontation front's partners are identical" with regard to the summit, Amman radio cited an unidentified spokesman of the Arab foreign ministers as telling journalists on 22 November that Syria is the "sole state" to have expressed "no desire" to attend the Arab summit conference and that nothing "definite" has been heard from the PDRY concerning the postponement of the summit.

Regarding the PLO position toward the summit, AFP reported that Palestinian sources in Amman indicated that 'Arafat has been attempting to dissuade Syria from boycotting the summit conference. On the other hand, GNA reported that 'Arafat said the PLO was not consulted on the fixing of the summit date and has not yet decided whether to participate in it. The news agency said 'Arafat stated he had contacted Algerian President Chadli Benjedid, who agreed to appeal to Jordan's King Husayn for a 15-day postponement of the summit. The Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y said PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar announced that the PLO Executive Committee will meet on 23 or 24 November to make a final decision on PLO attendance at the summit conference. AR-RA'Y said Abu Mayzar described the summit as "not an end in itself but a means" for the expression of Arab solidarity and the attainment of a "unified Arab stand to pool the resources of the frontline states with those of the supporter states" against the forces of "imperialism and Zionism."

Beirut radio announced that Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan said Lebanon will determine its final position toward the Arab summit on 24 November. Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, in a statement reported by the Jordanian newspaper AR-RA'Y said the majority of Arab states want the summit to go ahead as scheduled on 25 November, and he expressed the hope that all Arab states, including Syria, would attend it. AR-RA'Y also reported the Arab foreign ministers' presummit conference approved resolutions for submission to the summit that include a working paper for the "draft program of joint Arab action to confront the Zionist enemy" and a document concerning a Pan-Arab charter for economic action. In a speech to the closing session of the foreign ministers' meetings,

reported by Amman radio, Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said the foreign ministers had for the first time devoted "special attention" to Arab economic development in their recommendations for the forthcoming summit conference.

According to INA, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said the results reached by the foreign ministers illustrated the Arab nation's determination to hold the conference at its scheduled date regardless of existing problems. In an interview with the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, reported by Amman radio, King Husayn said he considers current differences and problems among Arab countries are an "additional reason" to convene the summit on schedule.

Syrian-Jordanian Relations--Following a Damascus television interview with a former Jordanian official implicating the Jordanian regime in aiding the Muslim Brotherhood, Amman television responded by denying "fabricated stories" and asserting that the Syrian media have "returned to remind us of their demagogy, lies and fabrications." Describing last week's seven-member committee discussions in Amman as tense, the Kuwaiti newspaper AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM said Syria attacked Jordan for supporting the Muslim Brotherhood during the meetings while Jordan accused Syria of playing a role in many of Jordan's problems.

Egypt

As-Sadat Interview--President Anwar as-Sadat, in an interview with a U.S. newspaper correspondent reported by MENA, reaffirmed the U.S. role in the Middle East peace process and said his proposal for a tripartite summit is still pending. As-Sadat said he will give President-elect Ronald Reagan "enough time" to prepare himself for a summit but that the peace process cannot be completed without the United States as a full partner. He warned the president-elect against mixing his hardline policy toward the Soviet Union with that toward his friends because if he does he will lose his "true friends." Egypt wants the United States to respect its national aspirations, he stressed, and will not act just as an agent, fulfilling orders as former U.S. officials had demanded.

As-Sadat Speech--In a 23 November speech to members of the National Democratic Party, carried by Cairo radio, President as-Sadat related his 1979 offer to Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin to divert 1 million cubic meters of water daily from the Nile River to Israel to help solve the question of Jerusalem and the Palestinian issue. He said Begin had rejected the offer and Egypt is no longer committed to the pledge. As-Sadat added that Egypt stands ready, however, to renew the offer "when the problem of Jerusalem is solved and Arab sovereignty over it is restored."

Israel

Jerusalem radio reported on 23 November that after a 5-hour debate the Secretariat of the Herut Movement decided to expel former Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman from its ranks by a large majority. According to the radio, Weizman announced he will continue to be a member of the Knesset in spite of the demand by Herut Secretariat Chairman Yoram Aridor that he relinquish his seat.

Kuwait

A spokesman for the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry on 22 November said Iran has denied Kuwaiti charges that Iranian Air Force planes attacked the Kuwaiti border post of Al-'Abdali on 12 and 16 November. According to KUNA, the spokesman said the Iranian reply to the charges stressed Iran's respect for Kuwait's sovereignty and expressed puzzlement about the accusation. Nevertheless, the spokesman added, the charges about the air attacks were repeated to official Iranian representatives.

Jordan

In an interview with the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-ARABI WA AD-DUWALI, King Husayn, referring to the Syrian-Soviet treaty, said alliances and treaties might "internationalize" the Arab-Israeli conflict and this would "not be in the interest" of the Arabs. Asked about the possibility of Jordanian participation in an "Arab oil military force," Husayn said that nothing prevents the establishment of such a force and that the subject is "worth future discussion," although at present Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq have not entered on a "specific, structured and agreed-on framework." Asserting that there is a chance to start a new U.S.-Arab dialogue, Husayn said he will visit President-elect Ronald Reagan after he assumes office. The king expressed dissatisfaction with the situation in Lebanon and said he wants the country to enjoy "security and stability" that would "naturally" follow the Syrian forces' return to Syria.

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON AMMAN ARAB FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING

Al-Qasim Address

JN211503 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The meetings of the Arab foreign ministers plenary preparatory conference began at the Hall of Conferences in the Holiday Inn Hotel in Amman this morning for discussion of the work program prepared by the seven-member committee and of issues pertaining to the convocation of the 11th Arab summit conference, which will be held in Amman Next Tuesday.

Marwan al-Qasim, Jordanian foreign minister and conference chairman, addressed the conference, saying: Our determination to go from improvised reaction to the level of taking the initiative and making decisions have prompted us to rise to the level of our great responsibilities and to face an enemy who is moving intelligently on all fronts. We are now aware that in building our intrinsic force at all material, economic, civilian and military levels, we can manage to confront all trends toward division and dismemberment and to confront the policies of axes and blocs, particularly since the plots succeeded in isolating the Egyptian leadership from Arab action and in causing it to relinquish the Arab legitimate Arab rights through the Camp David frameworks.

Al-Qasim said: The building of intrinsic force, the boosting of Arab solidarity, sound planning, the placing of vigilant thought in the command position, the consolidation of the joint Arab front on all levels, the consolidation of Arab ties, the purification of Arab atmospheres and the exposure of aggression on the international level jointly represent our course to victory and to the establishment of just peace, one that would guarantee our rights. He added that the absence of any of these would undoubtedly prove a fatal gap in the Arab rank.

The foreign minister said: The strengthening of our mutual confidence would rob the enemy of the chance to cast doubts and sow division among our countries, since we managed to confront all of these attempts during the Baghdad summit conference.

Qaddumi Address

JN211310 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] In the opening session, Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, expressed thanks to the Jordanian king, government and people for hosting the conference and for the facilities granted by Jordan to make this summit a success.

Qaddumi stated that the conference is being held at a time when the Arab nation is facing increasing challenges and great responsibilities, which behoove us all to work to be up to the level of these challenges and responsibilities and to seriously review all our achievements at the current stage in order to guarantee our pan-Arab rights and the bases for solidarity which we established in Algiers and Rabat and bolstered in Baghdad and Tunis.

Qaddumi added that all this shows the extent of the responsibilities we must shoulder under these circumstances, adding that it is now a certainty that Arab solidarity stems from the Arab states' awareness of the need to confront such circumstances through exploiting all economic, political and military potentials and seeking to achieve an effective strategic balance in order to reach a just settlement.

Qaddumi pointed out that solidarity founded on such bases is our primary weapon at this stage. Qaddumi affirmed that it is with a high sense of Arab responsibility that the Arab states can overcome all obstacles, since the aspirations of these states' peoples for liberation and solidarity in order to defeat the Zionist occupation makes all these states responsible for making this summit a success and safeguarding it.

Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, then spoke stressing the need for regaining our usurped rights and contributing to the world's advancement and progress.

Klibi pointed out that the 10 previous Arab summits always proceeded along tactical lines. He pointed out that the Amman summit will deal with the situation on scientific bases and through using scientific methods and being guided by group interest. Klibi added that the summit will also deal with strategy in all political and economic fields in all their dimensions, in addition to economic development.

The session has adjourned at noon today and will be resumed this afternoon.

Khaddam Address

JN212216 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Amman--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, addressed the foreign ministers' session that began at 1600 today. He said: Mr Chairman: Before joining the discussions on the project submitted by the seven-member committee, I deem it fit to express my views and to submit a specific proposal on the date of the convocation of the 11th Arab summit conference. Allow me, Mr. Chairman, to submit the Syrian Government's views on this subject to the brother delegate members.

Well over 10 years ago, we in Syria considered Arab solidarity to be a primary issue in our Arab and international relations. Most of you know that your countries' relations with my country were either in a state of rift or were frozen or disrupted. We took all possible measures to rectify this situation, given that all that is threatening the Arab nation is the enemy in Palestine. This makes it incumbent upon us to end all peripheral battles and to direct our primary effort against the common enemy.

A result of this response was the 1973 October war. This war would not have taken place had it not been based on joint Arab action and Arab solidarity. What hurts is that the Arab summit conference is about to convene and the Arab nation is passing through an abnormal and bad situation, as well as division and conflicts never experienced in its contemporary history. This state had almost surmounted the primary struggle.

If we look at the map of the Arab homeland, we can hardly find two countries without conflicts. These conflicts have either already erupted or are explosive. We can also hardly find two countries that are not in a state of war or on the road to war. I do not want to speak at length about this matter, becuase all of you see it from the same angle as I and all of you are as aware of its dangers as we and realize its serious impact, not only on the future of joint Arab action, but on the future of the entire Arab nation.

What I am actually frightened of is that our failure to remedy this abnormal situation will prompt some of us to freeze the primary struggle in order to liquidate the peripheral struggles by unfraternal means. This is an existing matter and could become real in a short time if we do not tackle it, and if we do not shoulder our responsibilities and see the serious dangers surrounding us and our nation.

Where are we heading now? Where is the Arab nation heading now? Now, at a time when the Egyptian-Israeli peace operation is being bolstered and further deepened; at a time when the Zionist entity's roots in Palestine are being deepened; at a time when Israel is working to devour the Arab land, liquidate the Arab inhabitants and take measures to annex the city of Jerusalem; at this particular time, where do we stand? Where are our potentials?

The answer is simple: We are all engaged in something other than our real problem. We are all heading in the wrong direction. I do not say most of us, lest some believe that they are not concerned here--I say all of us are heading in the wrong direction.

Can anyone of us say that in light of these conditions, the Arabs can cope with the salient political issues? What have we done to face the Jerusalem question? What have we done to face the settlement question? Can anyone claim that the current Arab conditions will help us to repulse this existing grave threat? Each of us is facing in the wrong direction. This is the result of this unnatural situation and the existing conflicts. These conditions, as I said before, are seriously and radically threatening the safety of inter-Arab relations for many years to come.

The second phenomenon in the current Arab condition is the state of collapse and the loss of even the smallest feeling for the danger and the humiliation.

In another development, Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met this evening with Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, the Iraqi foreign minister, on the side at the Arab foreign ministers conference which began today, to discuss the convocation of the forthcoming 11th Arab summit conference. PETRA-JNA cited Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam as saying at the end of his 1-hour meeting with Dr Sa'dun Hammadi that they discussed a number of economic issues raised in the conference. Khaddam added: Methods of uniting the Arab stand on the economic paper were also discussed.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, also met in Amman today with Rashid 'Abdallah, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs. During the meeting, they discussed the issues raised by the working agenda of the Arab foreign ministers conference.

Hammadi Statement

JN212004 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Amman INA team dispatch]

[Excerpts] Amman, 21 Nov (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has asserted that the Arab foreign ministers meeting and the Arab summit conference are being held under serious international circumstances, represented by the danger of Zionism, its desperate efforts to annihilate the Palestinian people and to usurp their land and its continued threat to pan-Arab security.

In a statement distributed among the foreign ministers at their evening session today, Dr Hammadi said that the United States is giving every means of military and political support to the Zionist entity, so that it can commit crimes against the Arab nation.

Dr Hammadi called for crucial and swift measures to ensure the success of the Arab march of struggle and to achieve the pan-Arab objectives in Palestine, particularly now that the U.S. president-elect has declared his hostility to the Palestinian cause.

Dr Hammadi said that pan-Arab security is seriously threatened by the Zionist entity. This security is also threatened on the eastern flank by the designs of Iran's Khomeyni against the neighboring Arab countries.

Alluding to the Iranian rulers' provocative acts and plots against Iraq in particular and the Arab Gulf states in general, Dr Hammadi said that these acts and plots are intended to achieve these rulers' expansionist and sectarian dreams in the area. These dreams, Dr Hammadi added, caused these rulers to launch a war against Iraq on 4 September. He said that the responsibility for this war should be fully shouldered by the Iranian rulers, for they imposed it on Iraq. This situation left us with no option but to defend ourselves and the Arab nation's honor.

Dr Hammadi added that colonialism and its collaborators were so displeased to see the Arab nation's surge that they created problems for it, not only to obstruct the march toward the liberation of Palestine but also to maintain what is left of its influence in the area. When colonialism and its agents realized that Iraq is growing stronger day by day, they caused Iran's Khomeyni to wage war against Iraq.

Dr Hammadi recalled the background history of the struggle against Iran, saying that the Arab nation, particularly Iraq, has strong relations with Iran. These relations are founded on geographical position, religion, Islamic civilization and their long common history.

Dr Hammadi expressed Iraq's wish that Iran would be able to deal with the Arab nation and with Iraq in a constructive and positive way. He expressed his regret, however, that this has not taken place. What has really happened is the opposite. Iran's Khomeyni began to advocate sectarianism and became, as it was during the shah's era, a spearhead threatening the neighboring Arab countries' security and stability, particularly that of the Gulf states and Iraq.

Dr Hammadi asserted that Iraq's goal is to end the existing struggle with Iran, which has been going on for centuries. This state has always been the result of Iran's desire to achieve geographical expansion and to impose control on the Arab area comprising Iraq and the Arab Gulf. This has always been a source of concern to us, exhausting our economic and military forces. The end of the struggle can only take place through a just final solution to all of the problems pending between the two countries.

He said that Iraq's only request of Iran is complete sovereignty over its land and the Shatt al-'Arab, nonintervention in its domestic affairs and an end to the policy of expansion and hegemony against the Arab side of the Arab Gulf. All of this is based on general principles of international law and does not constitute a unilateral political request.

Dr Hammadi reiterated that Iraq does not covet a single inch of Iranian territory and is prepared to withdraw, given Iran's recognition of these just and legitimate rights.

He pointed out that Iraq responded with a constructive spirit to all of the various attempts to stop the fighting and to move to a peaceful settlement of the current struggle with Iran.

He said: We responded to and accepted UN Security Council Resolution No 479 of 28 September 1980, which called for a cease-fire. We responded to the UN secretary general as stipulated in the UN document on 29 September 1980, wherein we expressed our readiness to abide by the UN Security Council resolution if the Iranian side accepts this. Iran, however, turned down this resolution.

He added that Iraq, in its response to the good-will mission of the Pakistani president and the secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, expressed its readiness to stop fighting unilaterally from 5 to 8 October. This was actually effected at dawn on 5 October. Iran, however, replied with a wide-scale ground, sea and air attack.

Dr Hammadi asserted Iraq's continued support for the initiatives undertaken by the United Nations, the nonaligned countries and the Islamic Conference Organization to influence the Iranian side and to make it accept the cease-fire and settle the dispute by peaceful means.

Dr Hammadi said: Before entering the war, we sent official memoranda to the Arab League, the UN and regional organizations, the Islamic Conference Organization and the current chairman of the nonaligned conference, in which we explained our stand on Iran's provocative acts and its violations of the international charters and our rights. We also drew their attention to the potential results of these acts.

In conclusion Dr Hammadi said that Iraq entered the war against its will and not by its own choice, for the war was imposed on it by Iran on 4 September 1980. Iraq, Dr Hammadi added, wants to end the war and seeks peace, but it is not prepared to give up the Arab nation's rights in Iraq and in the Arab Gulf, regardless of time and sacrifice.

Approval of Agenda

JN211626 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1620 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Amman INA team dispatch]

[Text] Amman, 21 Nov (INA)--At their closed session here this afternoon, the Arab foreign ministers approved the first and second topics of their agenda, namely the joint Arab action program project by which to confront the Zionist enemy and the overall Arab economic action strategy. The foreign ministers have decided to cancel the third topic, which pertains to the amendment of the Arab League Charter and regulations, and to leave this task to the Arab League General Secretariat.

End of 21 Nov Session

JN212102 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The second session of the Arab foreign ministers conference ended at 1900 today.

The conference spokesman said that the Syrian delegation submitted a proposal during the second session for the adjournment of today's session until tomorrow, in order to look into the proposals on the postponement of the 11th Arab summit conference and to enable the delegation heads to consult their leaders.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, made a statement on his meeting with the Iraqi foreign minister, saying that a number of proposed economic issues were discussed. He added that the meeting also dealt with the means of unifying the Arab stand on the economic paper.

Closing Speeches

JN221334 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] At noon today the Arab foreign ministers ended their preparatory meeting which was entrusted with preparing for the 11th Arab summit conference, which will begin in Amman next Tuesday.

In a speech he delivered at the closing session, Marwan al-Qasim, foreign minister and president of the conference, stated that Arab differences and sensitivities have been overcome. If these differences and sensitivities had not been settled through dialogue and frankness, they would have reflected on our action and hampered our moves.

Al-Qasim added that Arab relations have moved from the stage of hesitation to that of clarity and understanding. Al-Qasim said: The convening of the Arab summit at its scheduled date means that the Arab decision has become unified. Al-Qasim said: The success of the conference means that from the Baghdad summit until now, the Arabs have moved an irrevocable step forward that has placed them on the road to solidarity and belief in a common fate. It also means that the Arabs' conviction in the unity of their fate has become more entrenched. The enemies of the nation has also started to reassess their calculations with accuracy after they lost the wager on the Arab nation's constant dispersion and fragmentation.

Al-Qasim added: We hope that the Amman summit results will be up to the level of the challenges that are facing us and that the summit resolutions will be the basis of a common Arab course for the next stage containing all the requisites required by this stage to guide the Arab march on a clear and sound road.

Al-Qasim said: The era of the policy of unilateral action in the Arab area no longer exists in the wake of the collapse of the course followed by the Egyptian regime. Our peoples and Arab countries will not permit us to return to the whirlpool of dispersion and fragmentation.

In a speech he delivered at the closing session, Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general, said that for the first time the Arab countries have devoted special attention through the Arab foreign ministers conference to Arab economic development by submitting recommendations on this subject to the 11th Arab summit conference.

Klibi added: This shows that the Arab countries have proceeded with seriousness and determination to achieve economic development on the basis of integration and solidarity and have risen to the level of expectations.

Klibi said: The Arab foreign ministers have approved a program on joint Arab political action and a program on joint Arab economic action. He added: Our attention is now directed toward the Palestinian people, who continue to stand fast in the face of oppression in the occupied territories and whose presence on the Palestinian soil is some kind of jihad.

Klibi said: The Arab nation must rise above all considerations and support the Palestinian people to prevent them from despairing from any joint Arab action on which they pin hope for their liberation from Zionist colonialism.

Klibi added: We shall be unable to rise above all the important considerations unless we all establish priorities for the struggle against the Zionist enemy regardless of the self-sacrifice we have to offer and which our prophet, may God's blessing be upon him, has called the greater jihad.

Spokesman's Statement

JN221859 Amman Domestic Television Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Statement by unidentified spokesman of the Arab foreign ministers' conference in Amman to journalists at conclusion of conference meetings on 22 November 1980--videotaped]

[Text] The Arab foreign ministers held their third and last meeting at noon today. The final resolutions were read out after the ministers unanimously approved the Arab summit conference agenda in their meeting yesterday evening. This agenda comprises two working papers: draft joint Arab action plan to confront the Zionist enemy in the forthcoming stage and the strategy of joint economic action. The ministers agreed unanimously to submit these recommendations to the Arab summit conference, which will be held in Amman 25-27 November 1980.

The convocation of the summit conference at its scheduled time means definitely that the Arab decision on Arab solidarity and faith in joint destiny has been made. This means that the policy of unilateral actions in the Arab arena has come to an end, now that the failure of the trend followed by the Egyptian regime has been proven. From now on the Arab peoples will not allow dispersion and division. The convocation of the Amman summit at its scheduled time and place has taken the Arab nation to the adoption of definite strategies for Arab action in the political and economic areas. The Amman summit will be distinctive in its decisions and accomplishments. Its resolutions will be the starting point in confronting the current Arab circumstances.

[Question] Will any states fail to attend the summit?

[Answer] Syria is the sole state that has expressed no desire to attend the Arab summit conference.

[Question] Will the PLO attend the conference?

[Answer] At the conference's last session no Arab delegation other than Syria showed any reservation about attending the Arab summit conference, which will be held in Amman 25-27 November 1980.

[Question] What is the PDRY's stand?

[Answer] We have not received from the General Secretariat anything definite concerning the PDRY and the postponement of the conference.

[Question] Does this mean that those states that have not expressed reservations will attend the summit?

[Answer] I can say that Syria is the only state that has so far expressed its desire not to attend the conference.

[Question] Do you expect any new developments within the next 24 hours?

[Answer] The Arab foreign ministers concluded their meeting by agreeing to attend the Arab summit conference.

[Question] Will the Arab League secretary general exert any efforts to persuade those states that have reservations about attending the conference to attend?

[Answer] As I have said no Arab state expressed reservations about attending the Arab summit.

Damascus Report

JN221241 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Amman--The Arab foreign ministers concluded their third and last meeting in Amman today. It was announced in Amman that Syria and the PDRY will not attend the next Arab summit conference if it is held as scheduled.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal at noon today as part of Khaddam's meetings with Arab foreign ministers.

Khaddam had stressed before the last meeting that Syria will not participate in the Arab summit if it is held on 25 November as scheduled.

AFP quoted a member of the Palestinian delegation as saying that the delegation will hold consultations with Palestinian leaders in light of the coming developments to adopt a final stand with regard to participation in the summit conference.

Text of Resolutions

JN231050 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 23 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Amman--AR-RA'Y--The following is the full text of the resolutions issued by the council of Arab foreign ministers following their conference to pay the way for the 11th Arab summit conference:

Upon the Arab League's General Secretariat's invitation Memorandum No 6991/S dated 10 September 1980 for the holding of the Arab foreign ministers' preparatory conference in Amman 20-23 November 1980, to pave the way for the 11th Arab summit conference, their royal highnesses and their excellencies the Arab foreign ministers met in Amman from 21-22 November 1980, and having discussed the agenda prepared by the Arab League secretariat, the council of the foreign ministers approved the conference's agenda as follows:

First: Draft program for joint Arab action to confront the Zionist enemy in the coming stage.

Second: The strategy for joint economic action.

Third: The amendments to the charter and regulations of the Arab League.

Having discussed the items on this agenda, the council issued the following resolutions:

First: Concerning the draft program of joint Arab action to confront the Zionist enemy in the coming stage, the council decided to approve the working paper which was prepared by the seven-member ministerial committee for the Amman summit formed in accordance with Resolution 824 issued by the Arab economic and social council's special session held in Amman on 9 July 1980. The council decided to approve this working paper in its amended form and to submit it to the 11th Arab summit conference.

Second: Concerning the strategy for joint Arab action, the council heard the Arab League's General Secretariat's report on the seven points which fall under the strategy for joint Arab action, and having discussed these points the council decided:

1. To approve the pan-Arab economic action charter, the document for joint Arab economic action strategy and the draft of the unified agreement for the investment of Arab capital in the Arab states which have already been approved by the Arab economic and social council. The council decided to submit these documents to the 11th Arab summit conference for its action.

2. Member-states will hold consultations on the proposals made by some member-states in the report of the nine-member ministerial economic preparatory committee which emanated from the special session of the Arab economic and social council held in Amman 6-9 July 1980, in order to reach a unified formula on certain organizational aspects for the joint Arab development decade. These are to be submitted to the 11th Arab summit conference.

Concerning the proposed legal amendments to the 8th article of the joint defense agreement and the economic cooperation among the Arab League states, these will be submitted to the governmental experts committee for the revision of the Arab League charter at its next meeting, so that it can study them in light of the proposed organizational rules for the Arab League bodies within the framework of the new draft of the charter.

3. The council looked into the economic and social council's 29th session decision to postpone, until its next session, the discussion of the two articles concerning economic relations with the outside world and the strategy of economic confrontation with the Zionist enemy. The Arab foreign ministers council supports the economic and social council decision to entrust the Arab League secretariat with the task of preparing a detailed pan-Arab plan for joint Arab economic action in light of its previcus decisicn and in light of what the 11th Arab summit conference will decide.

Third: Concerning the amendments to the charter and regulations of the Arab league, the council learned about the findings of the member states' representatives' committee for the consideration of the drafts to amend the charter and the Arab League's regulations and the report of the General Secretariat on the studies which have been prepared in this regard and decided:

1. That the member-states' representatives' committee composed of experts in this field be called to a meeting starting on 5 January 1981. The committee will continue its meetings until it concludes its study of the amending of the charter and the by-laws of the Arab court of justice, and the bylaws of the various Arab League bodies, and will submit the results of these studies to the March 1981 session of the Arab League so that they can be presented to the 12th Arab summit conference scheduled to be held in November 1981.

2. That the Arab League council in its March 1981 session will consider the approval of the bylaws of the Arab League's employees, the fiscal system, the league's accounting, the general secretariat's organizational system, and the retirement fund for Arab League employees, in accordance with the recommendations of the member states representatives and in light of the rules of the charter in case it is completed or in light of the present charter is the new charter remains incomplete.

3. The member-states representatives' committee will carry out its duties in accordance with the council's committees' regulations and council Resolution No 4008.

The foreign ministers' council decides to submit its first and second resolutions to the 11th Arab summit conference.

Baghdad Report

GF231312 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] According to informed sources, the Arab foreign ministers conference has assigned a number of economic, military and organizational issues which were not approved to the summit conference and bodies concerned. It has also been decided that the member countries will continue consultations on observations included in the seven-member committee's report on organizational aspects of joint Arab development in order to present them to the summit conference in a unified form.

The conference also referred suggested amendments of one of the articles of treaty on the joint defense and economic cooperation among Arab countries to the committee of government experts in order to develop the Arab League charter. The committee will discuss these suggestions during its meeting in light of the proposed structural reorganization of the Arab League and its charter.

The conference also decided to postpone a decision on two items pertaining to economic relations with the outside world and strategic confrontation of the Zionist enemy to its next session.

Departure of Ministers

JN221508 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1440 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 22 Nov (PETRA)--The Arab foreign ministers began to leave Amman today after participating in the meetings of the seven-member committee and the Arab foreign ministers conference, which concluded its work at noon today.

Leaving Amman this afternoon were His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, Saudi minister of foreign affairs; Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Bahraini foreign minister; Shaykh Qays 'Abd al-Mun'im az-Zawawi, Omani minister of state for foreign affairs; Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs; and Shaykh Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, UAE minister of state for foreign affairs.

Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, Kuwaiti foreign minister, also left Amman for home this afternoon. In a statement to a JNA correspondent, he said that the meetings were good and were permeated with frankness and clarity. He added that the Arab summit will be held at its defined place and time. He expressed his regret that some Arab states will not attend the conference and said that this does not mean that animosity among the Arab states has become excessive, because this happens quite often. He went on to say: We must not be pessimistic, because matters will be settled in the right manner for the welfare of the Arab nation.

Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi also left Amman. In a press statement, he expressed his satisfaction with the success achieved by the conference when it approved the political paper related to the Arab political action program, in addition to a number of important economic documents that will be submitted to the Arab leaders at the Amman summit conference.

He said that the conference showed the Arab states' determination to maintain joint Arab action, free of private desires, emergency matters and differences among Arab states.

Saudi Minister's Comment

JN230920 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 23 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Amman--Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal has stated that the majority of the Arab states want the 11th Arab summit conference to be held as scheduled on 25 November.

Commenting on Syria's opposition to holding the summit at the present time and place, His Highness Prince Faysal said: We have heard that it is doubtful that Syria will attend the conference. However, we will continue our good offices at the highest level to bring Arab viewpoints closer in the interest of the Arab stand and higher Arab interests.

Asked about his assessment of the work of the Arab foreign ministers conference, Prince Faysal said: It was one of the most important and well-prepared Arab conferences from all aspects. The conference was presented with studies concerning the political, economic and military fields. There are specific recommendations on all these matters which will be submitted to the summit. Therefore, we believe that the summit will achieve its objective of formulating a comprehensive and integral strategy for all fields of joint Arab action.

Concerning the importance of the economic proposals submitted to the conference, Prince Faysal said: I believe this marks a beginning for joint Arab economic action. It is an ambitious step which will increase our optimism. He said that the strategy of joint Arab action responds to the aspirations of the Arab nation.

Concluding, Prince Faysal expressed the hope that all the Arab states, including Syria, would attend the conference.

Chedli Klibi Comment

NC240639 Doha QNA in Arabic 0045 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Amman, 23 Nov (QNA)--Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi said he hoped Syria would get back into the Arab fold regarding the convocation of the Arab summit conference the day after tomorrow. Klibi added that this summit would help the Arab countries resolve their differences and devote their attention to the national issues.

Klibi affirmed that the Arab League had been striving for a long time now to solve the differences between Iraq and Syria, adding that Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad assured him that joint Arab work would not be harmed at all because of Iraq-Syrian relations. The Arab League secretary general said he hoped that Arab solidarity would gain the upper hand and that Syria would be able to participate in the summit so that it could submit its concepts of Arab relations.

In a special interview with the Qatari information delegation today, Chedli Klibi noted the importance of this Arab summit in the view of the fact that along with political issues, it would substantially and extensively study economic issues for the first time and would aim at coming up with a national economic plan.

Iraqi Minister's Comment

JN221405 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1335 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 22 Nov (INA)--Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi has announced that the results reached by the Arab foreign ministers stress the Arab nation's determination to hold the 11th Arab summit conference at its scheduled date, regardless of existing problems.

In a statement to the INA team today, he said that the side meetings and official discussions held during the meetings emphasized the Arab countries' determination to hold to adopted decisions and to adhere to the work of the Arab institutions and bodies, regardless of differences.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi pointed out that the results of the Arab foreign ministers' deliberations stressed the Arab rejection of the policy of axes and of the trends toward unilateral and hegemonic actions in the Arab arena. He said that the Arab nation rejects hegemonic trends, unilateral opinion and the attempts of one side to impose its opinion on the rest. He added that joint Arab action cannot be a tool employed in the service of a regional policy or a means of achieving one Arab country's political desires at the expense of the supreme pan-Arab interest.

He pointed out that there was an opportunity to discuss all matters and that, through these discussions, the rectitude or incorrectness of the principles on which opinions are based have been clarified. He added that the discussions have affirmed beyond any doubt that there are no real or objective reasons for the postponement of the 11th Arab summit conference. The opposite is true, he said, because it has been revealed that that the pan-Arab interest requires that the conference be held at its scheduled date and place.

Dr Hammadi stressed the importance of the economic resolutions approved by the Arab foreign ministers. These resolutions included several documents led by the decade of development project, which is an important and practical matter related to development during the coming decade.

Hammadi concluded his statement by asserting that the 11th Arab summit conference will come out with important and positive results that will push joint Arab action, in both its political and economic aspects, several steps forward.

PLO POSITION ON ARAB SUMMIT MEETING REPORTED

NC231608 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in English 1545 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 23 Nov (GNA)--The chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) decalred that the PLO believed that a unanimous agreement to hold the eleventh Arab summit should have been secured as was the case with the Baghdad summit of 1978.

Mr 'Arafat said that the Arab foreign ministers decision fixing the date of the summit for next Tuesday came as a surprise to the PLO.

He added that the PLO had not been consulted on fixing the summit date despite the fact that the PLO chaired the current Arab League session and the fact that the PLO was the major party concerned with such summits which are held for the sake of Palestine and the Palestinian people.

Mr 'Arafat was speaking at a press conference in Kuwait following a meeting with Kuwaiti Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as'Sabah during which they discussed the latest developments in the Arab situation.

The PLO chairman said that he took a personal initiative in contacting the Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid and both of them agreed that the Algerian president would appeal to King Husayn to postpone the summit for 15 days.

Mr 'Arafat pointed out that the PLO had not decided yet whether it would participate in the summit or not.

He also explained that the aim of his recent tour in several Arab countries was to work out a unified Arab stand in the face of conspiracies against the Arab nation.

Mr 'Arafat said that Israeli daily strikes at the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and Israel's intention to continue these attacks make it necessary for the Arab summit to be held after unanimous agreement is secured.

'Arafat's Efforts

NC231620 Paris AFP in English 1608 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 23 Nov (AFP)--Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasir 'Arafat has been attempting to convince Syria to repeal its decision to boycott the 11th Arab summit meeting scheduled to open here on Tuesday, Palestinian sources here said today.

The sources said Mr 'Arafat hoped that Arab countries would join him in this effort.

Mr 'Arafat was to return to Beirut late today. He is to chair a meeting of the PLO Executive Committee to be held in either Beirut or Damascus, following which the PLO will announce whether or not it will participate in the summit, the sources said.

Abu Mayzar Comment

LD240915 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 20 Nov 80 p 23

[AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM dispatch: 'Abu Mayzar: We Support Syrian Stand"]

[Text] Amman--PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar said that the PLO supports the Syrian stand regarding the postponement of the proposed 25 November Arab summit in Amman in view of the present conditions and in order to enable heads of state and officials in the Arab countries to hold consultation regarding the current issues to that the conference can lead to fruitful and positive results. Abu Mayzar told AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM: If we want Arab unanimity the confrontation states and the supporting states must agree on the achievement of the desired objectives for otherwise the atmosphere will not clear.

Abu Mayzar expressed regret at the Arab differences, saying that the Palestinians will be the ones to suffer most.

Further Report

JN231016 Amman AR-RA'Y in Arabic 23 Nov 80 p 13

[Text] Amman--PLO official spokesman 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar has declared that the PLO Executive Committee will meet today or tomorrow to assess the general Arab situation following the Arab foreign ministers conference, which concluded its work in Amman yesterday, and 'Arafat's tour of several Arab states to clear the atmosphere before the convocation of the summit. He said the PLO's final position concerning attendance at the conference will be determined at this meeting. Abu Mayzar made this announcement at a press conference he held following the conclusion of the Arab foreign ministers conference.

Abu Mayzar said that the PLO will continue its efforts and intensify its contacts with the Arab brothers to render the conference a success. He added: The summit is not an end in itself but a means through which the Arabs express their true solidarity and pool their resources against the enemy and its expansionist designs on Arab territory.

Abu Mayzar said: We want to strengthen Arab solidarity and reach a unified Arab stand to pool the resources of the frontline states with those of the supporter states against the hostile forces represented by imperialism and Zionism.

Asked his assessment of the work of the Arab foreign ministers' conference, Abu Mayzar said that for the first time this conference asserted that all the Arabs are against the Camp David accords and policy and any initiative stemming from them. The foreign ministers announced their rejection of any initiative complementing the Camp David accords, and this is a positive development in itself.

Abu Mayzar asserted that the Arab foreign ministers conference reiterated its rejection of any political settlement of the Palestine question which does not entail complete withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and enabling the Palestinian Arab people to determine their own destiny and establish their own independent national state on their soil. Abu Mayzar pointed out that the conference adopted, for the first time, a stand which says that UN Security Council Resolution 242 is not consistent with Arab rights. The conference was not satisfied with that, but also tackling the Middle East crisis, especially the Palestine question.

Commenting on the Arab-European dialogue, Abu Mayzar said that the conference stressed that the objective of this dialogue should be to obtain recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people and the Palestinian rights as set forth in the UN resolutions concerning the Palestine question and the representation of the Palestinian people.

Abu Mayzar said that the conference considered the United States as the main supporter of the Zionist enemy in the political, military and economic fields. Therefore, the conference stressed the condemnation of this hostile policy against the Palestinian Arab people, because Israel would not have committed its aggression without U.S. support.

Abu Mayzar also said that the conference noted the hostile statements made by U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan against the PLO. The conference condemned these statements and considered the anti-PLO U.S. stand as a defiance of the entire Arab nation. The conference stressed that this hostile policy would negatively affect U.S. interests in the Arab region.

Abu Mayzar said that the conference called for strengthening Arab relations with the socialist bloc countries because of their support for Arab rights in Palestine. It also called for strengthening relations with the Latin American states and countries of the Third World.

Executive Committee Meeting

NC240743 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 0645 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting in Damascus last night under the chairmanship of brother commander Abu 'Ammar during which it discussed the current Arab situation as well as the outcome of the Arab foreign ministers conference in Amman and of Brother Abu 'Ammar's Arab tour.

HEADS OF STATE ARRIVE FOR AMMAN ARAB SUMMIT

Qatari Amir

JN241134 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, the amir of the State of Qatar, arrived in Amman today heading his country's delegation to the 11th Arab summit conference. The amir was met on arrival by His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan. The Qatari amir is accompanied by a delegation composed of: Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, minister of state for foreign affairs, and a number of officials.

Omani Sultan

JN240909 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Amman, 24 Nov (PETRA)--Arab leaders have begun arriving in Jordanian capital to attend 11th Arab summit conference, which begins its work tomorrow. His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id of Oman arrived in Amman this morning heading his country's delegation. The sultan of Oman was met on arrival by His Majesty King Husayn, His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and a number of officials.

Somali President

JN241030 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somali arrived in Amman today heading his country's delegation to the Arab summit. He was met on arrival by His Majesty King Husayn and his highness the crown prince. The Somali delegation includes: Osman Mohamed, member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council; Dr Jama Barre, foreign minister; Ali Khalif Goulaid, minister of industry; Ahmad Mohamed Mohamud, minister of commerce; Mohamed Ali Nur, minister of livestock and other senior officials.

Bahraini Amir

JN241028 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, the amir of the State of Bahrain, arrived in Amman at noon today heading his country's delegation to the 11th Arab summit conference.

His highness the amir was met on arrival by His Majesty King Husayn and His Highness Crown Prince Hasan.

His Highness Shaykh 'Isa is accompanied by a delegation consisting of Shaykh Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign minister; Mahmud Ahmad al-'Aawi, the prime minister's advisor on financial affairs; Ibrahim 'Abd al-Karim, minister of national finance and economy; Yusuf Rahmah, chief of the amir's office and other officials.

UAE President

JN241304 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] His Highness Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates, arrived in Amman this afternoon at the head of his country's delegation to attend the 11th Arab summit conference. He was received by His Majesty King Husayn and His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan.

The delegation includes Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, representative of the UAE president; Sultan ibn Ahmad al-Mualla, minister of trade and economy; Rashid 'Abdallah an-Nu'aymi, minister of foreign affairs; and a number of senior UAE officials.

The UAE president expressed the hope that the Arab summit will be completely successful in the interest of the Arab nation and in realizing the hopes which have been placed in it by the Arab peoples. The Arab people hope that the conference will have positive results, so as to cope with the extremely delicate circumstances through which our nation is passing at this decisive stage of its history.

'ARAFAT DISCUSSES EUROPEAN INITIATIVE, GULF CONFLICT

GF231435 Ash-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 20 Nov 80 p 7

[Muhammad Abu 'Abduh interview with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat at Al-Mushrif palace in Abu Dhabi on 19 November]

[Excerpts] Question: Do you believe that your meetings with leaders of the region will result in a postponement of the Arab summit conference? Since you represent the members of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front, can you tell us what motives are behind a postponement? Do you believe it is necessary to rally the Arab ranks prior to going to the summit table?

Answer: First of all, I do not represent the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. I am a member of it. The front's chairman is President al-Asad. No doubt, the purpose of our tour of the area is to discuss with leaders of the area the serious changes our nation is experiencing, the Israeli military escalation in southern Lebanon and the massing of Israeli troops. We expect further large-scale Israeli military operations against the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese nationalist movement, against both the Lebanese and the Palestinian peoples.

We shall also discuss the consequences of the Iraqi-Iranian conflict for the region. The PLO has sponsored a nonaligned initiative as a result of which the Nonaligned Coordination Bureau members met and set up a committee. The committee convened in Belgrade and is following the issue. These are the issues of common interest that I discussed and will discuss during my tour. We have also touched upon the forthcoming Arab summit conference--particularly as some countries have requested its postponement.

Question: You referred to the Iraqi-Iranian war. It has clearly had an effect on the Palestinian revolution, and indeed on all Arab efforts to liberate Palestine. You have played a prominent role in trying to restore relations between the two Muslims neighbors to normal. What, in your view, is the best solution to end the fighting and restore to the Arab nation the feeling that Iran is the Arabs' strategic depth in their confrontation [with Israel]?

Answer: It is true that I once said that our strategic depth extends from Tyre to Khorasan. Now, of course, as a result of Iraqi-Syrian and Iraqi-Iranian differences, we do not have this strategic depth. There is an armed conflict between Iraq and Iran. Thus, out of our awareness of the seriousness of what is happening in the region and the gravity of the war, not only for the Iranian and Iraqi peoples but also for the whole region--and I have heard this assessment from both President Saddam Husayn and President Bani-Sadr, that the war is in no one's interest--we have exerted and will continue to exert efforts to halt the fighting and end the bloodshed. Hence our initiative with the nonaligned countries and the formation of a committee of which we are member. At its meeting in Belgrade, the PLO, the Coordination Bureau and the bureau's chairman, Cuba, were asked to pursue their efforts in this regard until the committee meets again in New Delhi. I hope we shall succeed.

Question: Brother Abu 'Ammar, the term "the Jordanian option" has emerged for solving the Palestinian victory. What stand should be adopted on both the Arab and international levels?

Answer: (Interrupting) What does the Jordanian option mean?

Question: It could be the United Arab kingdom, or some other plan like Yigal Allon's, as another option for the Camp David parties.

Answer: First of all, there is only one plan that can succeed in the region and without which there can be no peace, stability or security. This plan is the establishment of an independent and stable Palestinian state on Palestinian soil through the Palestinian people's exercise of their right to self-determination and the return of all Palestinian refugees to their homeland from which they have been expelled. These are the Palestinian people's national rights. Without their achievement there can be no solution, stability or peace.

I'd like to remind you of something: At one time, when As-Sadat went to Jerusalem, Brzezinski imagined that the Palestinian revolution was finished. He said his famous words: Bye bye [last two words in English] PLO.

I want to ask: Where is Brzezinski now? The Palestinian revolution and the PLO are the difficult factor in the Middle East situation--without them the equation cannot be solved.

Question: Brother Abu 'Ammar, the PLO has been successful in its international relations. Do you think the European initiative that resulted from Gaston Thorn's visit to the region is acceptable to the PLO, or do you think this initiative is just another side of the Camp David accords?

Answer: There is no European initiative.

Question: They call it an initiative.

Answer: Don't be like Don Quixote fighting windmills. Where is the European initiative? I asked Gaston Thorn that. I said to him: Where is the European initiative? You released a statement, and Muskie said promptly that Europe was not allowed to come up with an initiative; it was only allowed to issue a political statement. Europe could not keep its statement in the 15 days between the Vienna conference and the Ankara conference, in which they participated. Therefore, there is no initiative.

A few days ago Carrington said there is no European initiative. We should not exert pressure on Reagan for the sake of any initiative. We are sure that the basis of the U.S. policy in the area so far has been the Camp David and autonomy plots. We should be alert and not be drawn into illusory and Quixotic battles.

Question: Has there been any progress in the PLO's bilateral relations with European countries?

Answer: We try because this is our stand. The revolution does not mean only the use of a gun; it is the integrated action of a people on the move.

Question: Brother Abu 'Ammar, how do you view the progress of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue following the withdrawal of two Palestinian fronts, As-Sa'iqah and the Palestine Liberation Front?

Answer: First of all, As-Sa'iqah was not a member of the committee. It was represented in the Palestinian revolution by the martyr Zuwayr Muhsin. After that it was represented by a brother. Our brothers in the General Command made their decision. They are free--we are democratic. It is a source of pride for us to be democratic. It is the right of every organization to say what it wants, but we all must respect democracy in every way.

The Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue was decided upon by the Palestine National Council. You are speaking to the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee. I was elected on the basis of an action program. Part of this program is to conduct a Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue. Of course, this dialogue has limitations and bases to which we adhere. I am proud of this Palestinian democracy. I do not consider it a weakness. I say: More democracy, more Palestinian strength, so that we can achieve victory, God willing.

'ARAFAT DISCUSSES IRANIAN 'RAIDS' ON KUWAITI POST

LD181102 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0827 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 18 Nov (KUNA)--PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today said that he "was taken aback and grieved" by raids waged by Iranian aircraft on a major Kuwaiti border post this month. In an interview with KUNA he called for a halt to the war raging between Iran and Iraq and warned against the seriousness of its continuing to the Middle East region and to the whole world.

'Arafat, in reply to a question, said that he will follow up with the Iranian officials the subjects of the two Iranian raids on the border post of Al-'Abdalli in the north of Kuwait on 12 and 16 November.

He said, "I was taken aback and grieved because at my last meeting with President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr in Tehran I spoke about the seriousness of the Iranian-Iraqi war and the danger of it extending to other regions in the Gulf. I heard him personally that this could not happen because there was no problem between him and any other Gulf state."

The Palestinian leader disclosed that he had dispatched a personal envoy to Tehran after hearing about the first Iranian raid. He promised to follow up the subject when he meets the chairman of the Iranian Parliament Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who yesterday arrived in Algiers at the start of a tour also to include Libya, Syria and Lebanon.

'Arafat admitted that any efforts to put a halt to the Iranian-Iraqi conflict were "a difficult task" in the light of the failure of the reconciliation attempts made by the Palestine Liberation Organization and the Islamic Conference Organization and the nonaligned movement. However he said, "the efforts must be continued in view of the gravity of the obstacles and the dangers not only to the Middle East region but also to world peace and security." He promised that the liberation organization, through a special nonaligned committee, will continue its efforts to end the conflict peacefully.

'Arafat defended the organization's posture of not supporting either of the sides in the conflict and said, "the posture of the Liberation Organization as a bridge of confidence between the two sides was and remains the correct posture [word indistinct] fire and bloodshed and is in the interest of the Arab nation, of the Iranian people, of the Iraqi people and of the Palestinian people." [passage indistinct]

'Arafat pointed out that the PLO was the initiator of a peace initiative carried out by the nonaligned movement and that the movement's six-member committee met in Belgrade at the end of last month.

He mentioned that the Liberation Organization, as the initiator of the initiative, and Cuba in its capacity as chairman of the nonaligned movement, were delegated to continue contacts with the two arring countries in preparation for submitting a report to the committee which, he said, will reconvene shortly in New Delhi. However, he did not mention the date of the meeting. He said that if the war did not stop the region would be torh up and this would allow the big powers to intervene in it. He said, "If blood is not spared Balkanization will occur and we will allow the foreign elements to enter the region and we will be the tiny pawns in front of them."

KUWAIT

IRAN'S REPLY TO OUTPOST BOMBING ACCUSATION RECEIVED

LD221228 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1207 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Kuwait, 22 Nov (KUNA)--Today the Kuwaiti Foreign Ministry stated that Iran has denied that its military aircraft had strafed a Kuwaiti border post twice earlier this month. However, Kuwait stressed that the raids were carried out by Iranian aircraft.

The spokesman for the ministry said that the Kuwaiti Government yesterday received the reply of the Iranian Government to two protests it had made after the two aerial attacks against Al-'Abdali post in northern Kuwait on 12 and 16 November.

He said that the Iranian reply reviewed relations between the two Gulf countries "and stressed Iran's commitment to the safety of and respect for Kuwait's territory. However, the reply was puzzled about accusing Iran of bombing areas inside Kuwaiti territory." The spokesman added "that Kuwait once again stressed to Iranian official quarters that the bombing of Al-'Abdali was carried out by the Iranian Air Force."

UAE

PRESIDENT OPENS NEW PARLIAMENT SESSION 22 NOV

GF221448 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpts] In his speech at the opening session of the third ordinary annual meeting of the federal National Assembly today, President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan al Nuhayyan said that the UAE's foreign policy is based on supporting Arab and Islamic causes in the interest of Arabs and Muslims and on strengthening friendly and cooperative relations with all countries and peoples on the basis of UN principles and international custom. He added that in order to achieve this, the government has strived to bolster brotherly relations with Gulf, Arab and Islamic states. It is working to expand fields of cooperation with fraternal countries in the region in order to promote common interests, increase their security and stability, and keep them away from old rivalries.

Referring to the Gulf war, the president said: We are very sorry to see bloodshed among Muslims and the loss of Arab and Muslim efforts and potentials in this war. He added: We appeal to all parties to be ruled by the almighty's saying: Hold firmly to God's rope and don't be divided. [Koranic verse] He expressed hope that the good-will missions and international efforts exerted by the Islamic Conference Organization, the nonaligned group and the United Nations to stop this war will succeed in order to keep the Gulf region peaceful and prosperous, avoid disastrous division and differences among its peoples, and protect its nations against intervention, threats and foreign exploitation.

The president expressed hope that the forthcoming Arab summit will succeed in confronting the challenges, in adopting positive resolutions in the interest of our Arab nation, in resolving differences and healing divisions, and in dealing with problems facing the Arab nation in the present critical situation.

AS-SADAT INTERVIEWED BY U.S. CORRESPONDENT

NC231115 Cairo MENA in English 0915 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Interview with Egyptian President as-Sadat in Ismailia by Mississippi SUN-HERALD correspondent Eleanora Jordan--date not given]

[Text] Cairo, 23 Nov (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat declared that without the United States, peace could not prevail in the Middle East and that no problems could be solved. The president added that without the United States playing the role of a full partner in the peace process in the Middle East we would have been unable to achieve the huge achievements attained over the last three years.

The president said that his suggestion on the convening of the trilateral meeting by himself, Israeli premier Begin and the U.S. President is still standing, adding "we will have contacts on the diplomatic level so as to give the U.S. President elect Ronald Reagan the chance to arrange everything before joining the tripartite meeting.

President as-Sadat in an interview with the daily HERALD and south Mississippi [as received] to be published today paid tribute to the existing relations between Egypt and the United States, saying that the U.S. President elect Ronald Reagan will lose us if he adopted a tough policy towards us, because we are true friends and when we extend our hands, we do this out of our sincerity. So we want the other party to be true with us and to respect our dignity and aspiration because we are proud people.

The president pointed out that one of the main causes of misunderstanding and confrontation between Egypt and the United States in the past years was due to John Foster Dulles, the former secretary of state, and former President Lyndon Johnson, who wanted us to be agents and to carry out the orders of the United States and withhold American aid. On the current Arab conditions President as-Sadat pointed out to the differences and disputes that prevail in the Arab world while Egypt devotes its efforts for peace and developments in various fields. The president said that the Egyptian people enjoy democracy and enjoy the respect of the area.

President as-Sadat started saying to his interviewer, Eleanora Jordan, I am sorry to bother you to come here to Ismailia, but you may have a look.

Interviewer: It's beautiful.

As-Sadat: Beautiful and in the open air you see Sinai is there and Suez Canal here, in this area there is a lot of achievement. It is the most beautiful place I like because achievements here are something very real. You see the Suez Canal, you know this land we are sitting on if you came here before the October war the colour of this ground here around was not green, it was black because of the gunpowder. This chalet has been brought down by the Israelis. You can see up there still there are some wires. This was one of Israel's strong points of Bar Lev Line which we took. I used the site of Bar Lev line for the new canal, which I will be inaugurating next month. A complete new city has been rebuilt here with the old city. At night you can see the light there at the horizon there and everywhere instead of darkness. This was what you call in the United States as a ghost city. It was a ghost city really. You cannot imagine how I felt of pain whenever I came here before the October war, but after that we opened the canal as you know and everything has been changed and we have rebuilt. It was the chalet for Baxon "De Ponoit" whenever he comes once a year and sometimes he even did not visit it during his visit. But from time to time I use it. It is a small chalet with very modest accommodation but still, the canal and Sinai make it very beautiful.

Interviewer: I want to tell you that I am from the south of the United States. I have lived in both Mississippi and Florida and I want to tell you how many people from my area so greatly admire you.

As-Sadat: Thank you very much.

Interviewer: So much so they said to me when they heard that I was coming to Egypt: please tell President as-Sadat how much we love him. I have been touring Egypt now for fifteen days, I have seen the north, the south as much as I can of all from Al-'Alamayn to Abu Sunbul and now to Ismailia.

As-Sadat: Did you go to Al-'Alamayn?

Interviewer: Yes. What I want to know is what do you want the American people, not the President, to know about Egypt--because I feel that there is a great understanding between what we see of leadership and what we see of the real Egypt. I think Egypt is magnificent, the people are wonderful, kind and you need to tell the story to us again about Egypt what it is, what the people are, what you want the American people to know.

As-Sadat: I want you to know this. Do you realise in the United States that those nice people of Egypt that you have already seen and met, and that you have already told me about, do you know that we had been in confrontation with you for more than ten years? More than ten years with the most bitter sentiments. Why? Because--and it is very important in this precise moment--because those who directed your policy like Mr Dulles and President Johnson had treated us really--and treated those nice people of Egypt you have seen how generous they are--they have treated us very meanly because we refused to be agents to the United States.

Interviewer: Agents, Sir?

As-Sadat: Agents, Yes. I want you in the United States to know that we are the oldest nation in the whole world--seven thousand years behind us we gave the whole world its first civilization and the first government was here and the first state was here on the banks of the Nile seven thousand years ago.

You have been celebrating the bicentennial two years before or so. There is a heritage behind the Egyptian people and they should not have been treated by your people like a country which they used to think of us in America the camels and crocodiles in the streets and we are living in tents. [as received] And so you have been all over the country and you have seen that we are very proud people.

Interviewer: Yes, I know that.

As-Sadat: And then whenever you open your heart to us and take one step be sure that we shall be opening our hearts and stepping ten steps. We are very warm here. You know that there is a great similarity between my people and you in America, you are not like Europe. In Europe they are reserved or so but in America people are very warm and open and so, I want to tell the American people in this precise moment whenever you ask President Reagan to adopt the hardline policy with the Soviet Union, let him not mix this with other issues--like his friends, for instance, because if he is going to adopt a hard line with us, you shall lose us and our sentiments because we are friends and we are open. [words indistinct] them to tell President Reagan that we are true friends whenever we stretch our hands we are true for that. We want the other side to be true with us and to respect our pride and national aspirations. For instance, let me tell you this, one of the main causes for the misunderstanding and the confrontation was that Dulles and Johnson wanted us, as I told you, to be agents, just to fulfill the orders of the United States or like Johnson who stopped all the aid.

Interviewer: Do not you feel now that since the Middle East is changing and we see Libya and Syria siding with Russia, we see Iraq is with Russia and we see Egypt, Israel, Saudi Arabia, the Emirates and Kuwait allied with the United States, do you think that we are heading to a confrontation between the United States and Russia?

As-Sadat: No, let me tell you this: First of all, let me correct something. Egypt is a nonaligned country but because the United States is our friend and it has proved to be the friend in need the friend indeed you have been with us, you have removed the wreckage from the Suez Canal and I am receiving now $700 million and next month in December after the third opening of this canal that we have accomplished with the Japanese during the past five years, it will bring me $1 billion and we are grateful for you. My colleagues in the Arab world tried to choke us last year economically, but you stood with us and you also gave the green light to others of your allies and our friends in Europe and Japan and they helped us. Well, we are grateful. Then I said whenever the United States asks for facilities to reach the Gulf to rescue the hostages to reach any Arab country or Muslim country I am ready to give facilities without any demand from the United States. My friend Carter never asked me for this but he was astonished when I came out and said I am ready, come to my country, have the full facilities. And you have used it and you have your air force squadron which spent eighty days in Cairo West, one of my main bases, so please do not return to this, so I am telling you this: We had confrontation before but now we are very true friends because we felt in need you were our friends indeed. So please do not return to this theory of Dulles under the name of the new image of America or so. Let it be the new image, but with the Soviet Union and, I shall never advise you to be in confrontation with the Soviet Union, because I am not insane to ask this and you should not do this. But it is completely different confrontation and hardline policy to check the Soviet Union. So let us be friends and you shall have all our sentiments, you already have our sentiments, but you shall have more and you shall feel us also as friends in need.

Let me tell you this: Without the United States no peace can prevail in the Middle East and no problem can be solved at all. I have stated this before and I am stating it now. I said after the results of the elections that my proposition for a summit meeting is valid and then we shall contact on the diplomatic level or so that President Reagan can have enough time to prepare everything before he chooses to join. But without the United States as full partner in this peace process we could have never achieved what we have achieved in the last three years and it was a tremendous achievement and we could not complete the peace process without the United States as a full partner.

Interviewer: You know something that puzzles me and maybe you can answer this for me: My father is a Lebanese. I do not understand why we in the United States tend to categorize everyone who speaks Arabic as being one of one mind. Because asking this question--is the objection to the Palestinian situation the only thing that really unites the Arab nation--it seems to me that Egypt has very little in common with Iraq, it seems to me that Jordan has very little in common with Libya.

As-Sadat: And with Syria its neighbors, the Palestinians themselves, the PLO.

Interviewer: We need to get more education and explain it because people who speak Arabic will not agree to all this.

As-Sadat: Let me tell you this: First of all Egypt differs from all the Arab world, you must know this fact, we are not Bedouins here. I have Bedouins in Sinai and they do not differ from Bedouins in the Gulf, Saudi Arabia and so. We have Bedouins in the western desert, but they are fron the category of the Libyans. But Egypt differs completely from any Arab country.

Egypt, as I told you, has a long heritage behind, Egypt is very proud. Egypt has been in contact with Europe since the last century, and a Swiss parliamentary delegation was meeting with me before you came and there was a woman among them who asked me: Shall you be having the difficulties that Iran has between the old and new and the woman that should wear so and so. I told her: I have some specimens from this, but we are hundred years far from either the Arab world or the Middle East countries, including Iran. We have in Egypt a woman minister of social affairs and one of the efficient ministers I have, our ambassador in Copenhagen, is a woman doctor of international law, Doctor Aisha Rateb. But at the same time we have in our parliament three who are putting on what I call it--and it is a joke in the country--a tent on them, as they put on what Khomeyni ordered Iranian women to put on. It is a tent with only two holes for the eyes, and it is in Saudi Arabia and in the whole Arab world except Egypt, even in Iraq this tent you can find. So we are completely different, but we are Arabs.

All the problems that started here since the creation of Israel has been, I mean, we can describe it as the Palestinian question, it is the heart and core of the problem in the Middle East here that started between the Arab and the West as a whole. It is a national cause for the Arabs. This is a fact. But it does not mean at all that we are of the same opinion. I quite agree with, you look, what is happening now, Saudi Arabia severing relations with Libya, Iraq severed relations with Syria and Libya, Lebanon is shattered. It is a tragedy unfortunately, maybe you have heard of what has happened two days before, something inhuman, it is a tragedy. What Al-Qadhdhafi is doing against King Hassan and Algeria against King Hassan, so the Arab world is shattered and the Arab solidarity is only a pretext that everyone wants to hide behind and try to impose his own ideas. That is why Egypt has told them no, this is not the way, you are not speaking the language of the century or the language of the world and we shall continue to speak the language of the world and the century. Either you agree or not, and I told them more than this: You did not isolate Egypt when you severed relations with Egypt 15 months before but you have isolated yourselves, because I told you 15 months ago you can do nothing without Egypt; you shall be shattered but Egypt without you can do everything. That is what we are doing.

Now you have journeyed all over the country, there is a democracy, no concentration camps, no martial law, no family government that is taking the revenue of the country. But we are a democracy, we are building our country to the latest technology in the world, we are speaking the language of the century, we are insisting on respecting the human rights of every citizen here, we are responsible for every citizen, the party and our policy. Maybe you do not know that this year for the first time in history either in Egypt or in this area there is a pension for every man and woman in case of disable, disease, death, so this is the difference between Egypt and them. Let me tell you this: The world now is too small, it is the transistor world because in any part of the world you can hear what happened over the world by transistor, so it is only time, it is coming that all people around will enjoy what we enjoy here in Egypt.

Interviewer: I notice that your population rate of growth is 1 million a year.

As-Sadat: 1 million every 10 months.

Interviewer: Well what you are doing to control that because actually you are outgrowing your country.

As-Sadat: Quite right. You know we are really doing our best. In television, if you follow, there are always programmes for this all over the country. We are doing our best, we are giving the pills free to every woman. But the difficulty is this: that more than 80 percent lives in the country and not in cities and they consider this against religion.

And then another factor: Because of the economic boom in the country and the immigration from the country to the cities, Cairo now is 8 million and during the day it is 9 million or so--those who come and return because of that the wages of labour in the plantations have gone up to an extent that more children mean more money. Whenever they work in the fields, families now receive 5 or 6 pounds a day because their children are working--they used to have 5 piasters in the past not 5 pounds--so this is one of the causes also. But I think that we are approaching the problem from the proper approach. It will take time but we have also another advantage: maybe you do not know that we are living only about 3.5 percent of our area and the rest is left since thousand of years. Now I have started the new communities, the new cities for solving the main priority to me, the food production, the new lands, because we have the land, we have the water, we have the climate, we have the farmer, we have agronomists, everything. It is only the new technology that we need and we imported now from the United States, from Europe and from everywhere. So in starting those communities I am solving the two main problems: number one for me, food production, number two, housing in the new communities. They own land and they cultivate land.

Interviewer: I saw it on the desert road of Alexandria.

As-Sadat: Did you travel on the desert road?

Interviewer: Yes.

As-Sadat: Very good. You know this is almost 60 or 70 kilometers before Alexandria and it was just desert. But let me tell you this: Behind this area here in Ismailia we have land you can not imagine--the most precious land in the world when it was located by you, the Americans, and we started in it a pilot project now like Arizona--the people from Arizona helped us in this project.

Interviewer: Is it the Tenth of Ramadan, Sir?

As-Sadat: No, the Tenth of Ramadan is between Cairo and Ismailia. This is behind this are here [as received], which is called As-Salhiyah Desert, one of the most fertile lands on earth which has not been cultivated since earth began and now we are cultivating it according to new technology. So I have this advantage and if you could have heard my speech recently before the teachers syndicate.

Interviewer: I have read it in papers.

As-Sadat: Well I told them I shall be leaving to Ismailia because I have influenza really and have worked with this influenza during the visit of President Navon of Israel and I could not have postponed the whole thing. Because you know it could cabinet job. [as received] We are having graduates every year about 20 thousand from universities, doctors, engineers, lawyers, scientists, artists. I have asked them to prepare a plan because I will be thinking it over here and put it for the discussion all over the country. So that instead of appointing those graduates in government, like we used to do since An-Nasir, we shall send them to the new communities and the new land. The money we used to give them--why not try and use it in another war? So instead of adding new employees to government every year I am adding more production elements every year all over the country--creating new communities, new cities, enjoying having house and the land at the same time, contributing with the utmost contribution which they can do in the production of food in the country. And they will be richer than others who live in the city, doctors or so. Well, we shall be doing this.

Interviewer: Is there a possibility that if you improved the production that you have set into motion, if you try to acquire more of a workin g relationship with the Western world for the modernisation of some of your equipment in a sharing process--in particular I noticed that you import a great deal of fish while you have the Mediterranean, you have the Nile, you have Lake Nasir, you have all this but you do not have the mechanism to reprocess the fish, to freeze the fish--is there any possibility to enhance your production if you do more business with the West?

As-Sadat: Well, we have done this already, have you visited Aswan?

Interviewer: Yes, I have.

As-Sadat: Have you seen the project there the Japanese are doing in the Lake Nasir? If you will be here next January, two more months, I shall be opening a very huge plantation that we have made there. It is a joint venture with the Japanese. They are providing now all kinds of fish that are there in the Lake Nasir. At the same time they are helping us in freezing the fish there in the lake--not only fishing but the freezing itself. If you stay two weeks from now you can join me in a place forty kilometers from this place where we started the first plantation for fish. The experts are Chinese. They have done wonders, wonders, and they will be fishing in front of me heaps and heaps of tons of fish. They have, I mean, started breeding there a year before. At the same time they are breeding in the same place bikini ducks and this will be done in other provinces here because it has been proved a great success. You know something, the Chinese have done this with the minimum expenses. But in Aswan we have the Japanese. They are doing a marvellous job there.

Question: Now I want to ask you a personal question, what does your courage come from and how do you keep your courage?

As-Sadat: This is a very important question. My courage stems out from inside. And how did it come? It is like this: I have learned in the village faith in God. In the Koran we have been told by God that if the whole world wants to hurt you and God does not agree they will never hurt you, never, and from life I learned that whenever I am in peace with my inner self and have peace with my inner self, I must feel God in me and in my doing. Whenever I feel this peace, I become most powerful and can challenge everything. For instance, the decision of crossing the canal here. You see this over there. This was one of them along the canal. The canal is 18 kilometers and then the second line, the third line and so. My armament was twenty steps behind the armament of Israel. But I have done my best, in planning, in training of my soldiers and then it is for God after. That it is my utmost, I shall do my best and I shall leave the rest to God. So this is my philosophy. Whenever I am in peace with my innner self I do not fear anything at all or anyone at all.

Question: This is interesting. Because at this time your country is one of the small countries in size, while you are one of the most powerful men in the world. That is interesting.

As-Sadat: Well, I hope I shall be finding something that will clarify this in my next book I am writing now.

Interviewer: You know, your book was sold out so that I could not find one. It was sold out, I could not find a copy of it.

As-Sadat: Well, I am very happy, because it gave me a great opportunity to rebuild my home village Mit Abu al-Kawm. You can not imagine how proud I am whenever I go and visit my village. We all in village are relatives. This is small village, and we all are relatives because of intermarriage, and you can not imagine when I go and visit somebody in his own small villa there with electricity, drainage, hot water by solar energy system, my friend Schmidt was so generous and kind to give each house in Mit Abu al-Kawm. [sentence as received]

The solar system for the first time in Egypt. [sentence as received] You can not imagine the money that came from this book has made wonders for me and has made me much more powerful because it built more in my inside. I could have spent the money in no time, because I was going to give it to my children. Well, they could have spent them in six months, cars or so, but I donated it to my village, and then in Sinai here and twenty-five kilometers from the point here we are sitting in Sinai. I started the new Mit Abu al-Kawm in Sinai and I am very proud of it also, and you shall see wonders in it.

Question: I am from a farm, on the coast of Mississippi. I used to pick up eggs, to milk and everything like that and my family was not poor but we learned to work. If you come to the United States you must come and see our little farm. We raise trees, timber. It is good crop. Then we have cattle, we used to raise sheep. To be in touch with the soil is very important.

As-Sadat: That is right.

Question: You can not take this away from you. [as received]

As-Sadat: That is right. That is right. I think that the most sacred thing that God has given us is there. In this part of the world, in Egypt, we are very attached to the land, because it is seven thousand years living on this land and on the banks of the Nile. I tell my people that it is the most sacred thing God has given us and number two is the pen, which comes the second sacred after the land.

Interviewer: The pen, as in writing?

As-Sadat: Yes, yes. So I am very attached to the land, and whatever happens in my village or in any part of my country here or any place I am very proud and very happy

Question: I know you are busy. It has been a real pleasure to be a guest of your country for sixteen or seventeen days and it has been a fulfillment of a dream to meet you and I do hope that you can communicate as much as possible to the American people whenever any opportunity arises. They are interested in you and in your country and they need to know more and you can tell them.

I would like to meet also Mrs as-Sadat. My country has a great fascination and appreciation for her too.

As-Sadat I shall instruct them to prepare this for you.

Interviewer: I appreciate [you] giving me this time very, very much. I shall remember it always.

As-Sadat: Thank you very much.

Interviewer: Thank you, Mr President.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUES 21-24 NOV

Communique No 153

JN211736 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1705 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Communique No 153 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 21 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of Cod, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our armed forces continue to prove their great capability and superiority through their successive victories in their battles against the Magian Persian forces. They also continue to disappoint the hopes of the racist ignorants' regime of undermining the honor and dignity of the people and nation and the sovereignty of the homeland.

Following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities in the operational sectors this afternoon:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 16 killed.
2. A helicopter was shot down in the Susangerd region.
3. This afternoon our helicopters raided enemy military targets in the northern and southern sectors in al-Khafajiyah [Susangerd], inflicting the following losses upon them:

A. Concentration points of enemy vehicles and personnel in the Sumar sector were attacked, direct hits being scored.
B. Enemy troop assembly points were attacked in Mehran sector, with 15 troops killed.
C. The enemy armor was hit in al-Khafajiyah, with one armored personnel carrier destroyed and damage inflicted on others.

Our helicopters returned safely to base.

B. Our losses: four martyrs and one missile launcher.

II. The air forces:

A. This afternoon enemy aircraft raided civilian targets but were intercepted by our ground fire, as follows:

1. At 1337 they raided Kirkuk in an attempt to hit the civilian targets.
2. At 1345 one plane raided the village of Panjwin.
3. Our losses in these enemy raids: Two civilians were wounded, in Panjwin.
4. Our antiaircraft guns shot down an enemy F-5 in At-Ta'mim Governorate.

B. This afternoon our planes raided enemy military targets, inflicting the following heavy losses:

1. An emeny radar station in the Mehran sector was hit and destroyed.
2. Concentrations of enemy armor in the Sumar sector were hit; four tanks took direct hits and were destroyed.

All of our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 21 November 1980

Communique No 154

JN221117 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1057 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Communique No 154 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 22 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

Our armed forces are fighting for the sake of right and dignity and are defending the nation and people against falsehood, represented in the racist Persian aggression. When the ignorant Persian ruling clique in Iran and its satan charlatan Khomeyni pushed the remnants of its forces into battles, it only reaped further losses and defeats in equipment and life.

Following is the outcome of our armed forces' activities in the operations sectors yesterday evening and this morning:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. In personnel: 23 Killed and scores wounded.

B. In equipment:

1. Two vehicles, one gun, one excavator and several stockpiles of supplies were destroyed.
2. One helicopter was shot down in the northern sector of the theater of operations.
3. The following serviceable equipment and arms were captured: 2 vehicles, 7 machineguns of various calibers, 6 RPG-7's, 21 G-3 rifles, 4 rifles of the (Barnau) type, 2 guns, 1 DshK machinegun, 2 missile launchers, 1 antitank gun, 1 observation post [as heard] and 3 radios.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 26 martyrs.

B. In equipment: One vehicle was damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 22 November 1980

Communique No 155

JN231207 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1120 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Communique No 155 Issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 23 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The victories of Saddam's brave soldiers on the battlefield continue to confirm the ability of our people and great army to safeguard their dignity and honor against any aggression and to rekindle the enthusiasm and determination of our people and nation to sustain the battle against the rancorous racist enemy until it abandons its aggression and empty haughtiness. The outcome of our forces' activities from yesterday afternoon and until this morning in all operational sectors is as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: Our forces in the northern sector discovered the bodies of 32 members of the enemy. They were left behind on the battlefield following the clashes which took place on the night of 21-22 November. Enemy remnants in the northern sector of the theater or operations yesterday tried to attack one of our positions. Our forces destroyed the bulk of the enemy force and the remainder fled, leaving behind 50 dead. Enemy losses in battles in the various operational sectors were 63 dead. Thus the total number of known enemy losses in personnel is 145 dead.
2. In equipment: Two tanks, one armored personnel carrier, five different vehicles, two guns, two missile launchers and one excavator were destroyed. One Chieftain tank and one M-113 personnel carrier were captured. Both are servicable.

B. Our army helicopters this morning raided enemy military targets in the Sumar sector, destroying four tanks and three vehicles, one of them loaded with ammunition. Enemy personnel and vehicles were also hit in this raid.

1. Our losses in personnel: Ten martyrs in all sectors.
2. Losses in equipment: One personnel carrier, three vehicles and two mortars were damaged.

II. the air forces:

At 1050 today two enemy planes raided the region of Dukan in As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate. Our ground defenses forced them to flee.

Our losses: A civilian vehicle was damaged and its driver was wounded.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 23 November 1980

Communique No 156

JN241237 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1205 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Communique No 156 issued by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on 24 November 1980]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate:

The epic of Saddam's Al-Qadisiyah continues to record the Arab nation's future with shining letters on the road to liberty and dignity. The Magian Persian enemy has forgotten about the existence of the great Iraqi people, army and revolution which have replied to the defiance of the ignorant racist clique ruling in Tehran with honorable battles that have demonstrated the nobility of our people and nation.

The outcome of our battles yesterday afternoon up to this morning was as follows:

I. The ground forces:

A. Known enemy losses:

1. In personnel: 29 killed and a large number of wounded.
2. In equipment: 14 tanks, 1 armored personnel carrier, 2 vehicles, 2 guns, 4 missile launchers, and several stockpiles of military supplies were destroyed. One tank, one personnel carrier, one vehicle, five guns and several stockpiles of military supplies were captured. All are serviceable.

B. Our losses:

1. In personnel: 27 martyrs.
2. In equipment: Eight tanks, two personnel carriers, five vehicles and two guns were damaged.

II. The air forces:

A. Yesterday and this morning, enemy aircraft raided civilian targets and residential areas. They were intercepted by our ground resistance, as follows:

1. At 1050 yesterday, 23 November, enemy aircraft raided Nineveh Governorate, aiming at the model villages.
2. At 1000 today, 24 November, enemy aircraft raided As-Sulaymaniyah Governorate, aiming at civilian installations.
3. Our losses in the enemy raids: 13 martyred and 39 wounded. Also martyred was a child. All are civilians.

B. Yesterday afternoon and this morning, our planes raided enemy military targets, inflicting the following heavy losses:

1. Yesterday afternoon, our planes raided and bombed the enemy command headquarters and its vehicle concentrations in the Gilan sector, scoring direct hits.
2. This morning, 24 November, our planes twice raided enemy vehicle and armor concentrations in the Gilan sector, scoring direct hits.

All our planes returned safely to the homeland.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 November 1980

REPORTS ON ARABISTAN YOUTH OPERATIONS IN IRAN

JN221711 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Basra, 22 Nov (INA)--Groups of Arabistan youth carried out commando military operations against the Iranian forces and Khomeyni guards in Arabistan over the last 4 days.

A spokesman for the Arabistan youth told the INA team in the southern sector that during their operations the youth groups killed five Khomeyni guardsmen and captured four elements who used to cooperate with the Persian authorities. They also attacked an enemy ambush. Some of the Persian enemy personnel sustained various wounds during these operations.

The spokesman stressed that the Arabistan youth will continue their heroic operations with a firm belief in the need to remove the black nightmare of Khomeyni and his aides from their Arab territory and in their right to an honorable life.

The spokesman said that, on 19 November 1980, a group that carried the body of martyr pilot Major Ghadban Ma'yuf carried out a bold operation, complementing their first operation. After infiltrating the enemy fortifications and lines and after clashing with one of its ambushes, the group managed to remove the important parts of the said martyr's plane wreckage in order to keep the enemy from seizing it. The group then handed it over to one of the advanced Iraqi armed units.

Last Wednesday, a group attacked an enemy ambush in the Emamzadeh 'Abbas region while moving to carry out a special operation. The clash lasted 20 minutes and led to the death of three charlatan Khomeyni guardsmen, while the others took to their heels.

One of the Arabistan fighters was wounded, but the group managed to carry him to a safe place.

Last Thursday another group of Arabistan youth arrested three enemy elements known for their cooperation with charlatan Khomeyni guards when they were visiting the village of Jalizi. These are: criminal 'Aydan Hunaydil Jalizi, criminal Jabir Sa'id Jalizi and Lt Laftaf Mashnuh. They were transferred to one of the Arabistan youth bases.

Also last Thursday, a group of Arabistan youth kidnapped agent Hasan Mishdaf and carried him to one of the Arabistan youth bases. On that same day another group attacked charlatan Khomeyni patrol in the (Suwijti) region. Two Khomeyni guards were killed and two others were wounded in the attack.

Yesterday, Friday, a group attacked a patrol of charlatan Khomeyni guards in the (Al-Hiqab ash-Sharqi) region. Three guards were killed and others were wounded in the attack.

AL-MUSTAQBAL APOLOGIZES FOR REPORT ON 'AZIZ REMARKS

JN230907 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 22 Nov 80 p 19

[Text] Last week, we fell victim to a report by a fellow journalist. This fellow journalist had volunteered to cover the visit by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister, to France. However, instead of closely following the Iraqi official, he was content to listen to some of those who met with the Iraqi official.

For sensationalism, the fellow journalist came back with a lengthy report on what the Iraqi deputy premier told some friends during a meeting in the Iraqi ambassador's residence, and the Iraqi deputy premier's opinion of President-elect Reagan, the Soviet Union's stand on the war and other things.

Some friends of AL-MUSTAQBAL who were present at the meeting were surprised at the great difference between what was said and what was published. It was natural for them to communicate the truth to us. It is only natural, too, that we apologize, because good intentions alone are insufficient when the matter comes to attributing statements to officials which they did not make.

[For AL-MUSTAQBAL report on Tariq 'Aziz meeting, see the Iraq section of the 18 November Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT.]

FOREIGN MINISTER HAMMADI RETURNS FROM JORDAN

JN221950 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1945 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad 22 Nov (INA)--Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi returned here this evening after having participated in the Arab foreign ministers' meetings, which concluded earlier today.

At the end of their meetings, the Arab foreign ministers decided to hold the 11th Arab summit conference in the Jordanian capital, Amman, this coming Tuesday.

PLO'S 'ARAFAT DISCUSSES WAR WITH BA'TH LEADERS

'Arafat Arrival

JN221155 Baghdad INA in English 1150 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Nov (INA)--Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), Yasir 'Arafat, arrived here today on a short visit.

Mr 'Arafat was received by member of the National Command and chairman of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Bureau Na'im Haddad and other high-ranking officials.

Meetings, Departure

GF231244 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad early this morning following his short visit to Iraq. The president and commander in chief of the armed forces, Saddam Husayn received Yasir 'Arafat last evening and discussed with him the situation in the region and developments in the eastern flank of the Arab homeland. The PLO chairman was seen off by a number of comrade members of the Palestine and Armed Struggle Bureau of the National Command of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

UN ENVOY OLOF PALME DISCUSSES SETTLEMENT TO CONFLICT

Arrival 22 Nov

JN221722 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1715 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 22 Nov (INA)--Olof Palme, Dr Kurt Waldheim's special envoy to Iraq and Iran, arrived here this evening.

The UN envoy told INA that during his visit he will become acquainted with Iraq's stand on the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

Earlier today Palme met in Amman with Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, who attended the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers. Dr Waldheim's envoy earlier visited Iran for 5 days and met with a number of Iranian officials.

Meeting With 'Aziz

JN231212 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Nov (INA)--Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member and deputy prime minister, this morning received Olof Palme, Dr Kurt Waldheim's special envoy to the area.

During the meeting which was attended by Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and the delegation accompanying Palme, the two sides discussed the Iraqi stand on the conflict with Iran, Iraq's rights and its legitimate demands.

The Iraqi deputy prime minister stressed that Iraq will positively cooperate with Dr Kurt Waldheim's mission to reach a peaceful, just and honorable settlement of the dispute.

Meeting With President

JN232040 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2030 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Baghdad, 23 Nov (INA)--Tonight President Saddam Husayn received Olof Palme, Dr Kurt Waldheim's special envoy, who arrived in Baghdad yesterday. Their discussion focused on UN endeavors to reach a just, peaceful and honorable settlement to the Iraqi-Iranian conflict.

The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, Revolution Command Council [RCC] member and deputy prime minister; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs; and Tariq al-'Abdallah, RCC secretary general and acting director of the presidential office.

Departure 24 Nov

JN241137 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1120 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Baghdad, 24 Nov (INA)--Olof Palme, UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim's personal envoy to Iraq and Iran, left Baghdad for New York today following a 3-day visit. Earlier today Mr Palme met with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi Revolution Command Council member and deputy prime minister, in order to complete the discussions begun yesterday between the two sides.

OFFICIAL CONDEMNS PERSIAN TREATMENT OF ARABS

JN212119 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2049 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] A senior official at the office of the Arabistan Revolutionaries Organization has said that the Iranian regime has attempted to displace the Arab citizens in Arabistan and to prevent the teaching of Arabic, in order to Persianize the region.

In a press statement to the INA team in the southern sector, the Arabistan Revolutionary official said that the Arabistan citizens hoped after the fall of the shah that the new authorities would respond to their legitimate demands for autonomy for the more than 4 million Arabs, but instead they were denied their Arabic character and their simplest national and human rights.

He stressed that the Arabs in this region have been treated as low class people by both the shah and Khomeyni regimes. They have been denied high level employment and have been entrusted only with simple tasks, which entail no responsibilities.

He said that the clique that rules Iran now is a devious one, which wore religious habits in order to give vent to its deep-rooted rancor against the Arabs and the other Iranian peoples.

The official said that the Arabistan revolutionaries carry out military operations inside the region in solidarity with the Iraqi forces. They have carried out fedayeen operations against the Khomeyni guards and patrols. They have attacked economic and oil establishments and enlightened the Arabistan citizens about their rights.

He stressed that the revolutionaries are fighting with the Iraqi Army in advanced positions. He praised Iraq's nationalist and heroic stands in confronting the racist Persians, in order to regain Iraq's usurped rights and sovereignty over its land and waters.

The INA mission noted that the Arabistan revolutionaries are taking up positions in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] and with the advanced Iraqi units that surround Abadan.

STUDENTS IN INDIA PROTEST IRAN'S 'COERCIVE METHODS'

JN221538 Baghdad INA in English 1520 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Bombay, (INA)--A large number of Iranian students in India have strongly protested against coercive methods being employed by the Iranian Embassy and Consulate to force them to go back to Iran.

A leader of Iranian students who wanted to remain unidentified told INA here today [that the] Iranian Embassy and Consulate are threatening to cancel passports of those students who are reluctant to go back to Iran.

The student leader, who said he spent several years in prison during the shah's regime, also disclosed that the Iranian Government's stipends and scholarships for most of the students have been stopped.

The Iranian Government was also pressurising Indian authorities to force those students back to Iran who are refusing to leave.

Dissident Iranian students say false accusations are being made by Iranian officials against those belonging to anti-Khomeyni groups. A complaint has also been made that the Iranian Embassy was following discriminatory practices in the matter of recall of students. While those favourites of the regime and the embassy officials are allowed to pursue their studies in India, others are being coerced to go back.

Meanwhile nearly a dozen Iranian students in Hyderabad strongly protested against the Iranian Consulate's attitude. Several students studying in the famous "Othmania" University of Hyderabad have refused to obey their government's order for return. Some of the students have even staged a protest against the Iranian Consulate in Hyderabad.

KING INTERVIEWED ON ARAB ISSUES, U.S. RELATIONS

JN231733 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn granted an interview to the Paris-based magazine AN-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AD-DUWALI. In the interview, his majesty the king dealt with the premises of the Jordanian stand on current Arab issues in the Arab world, which dictate the convocation of the 11th Arab summit conference as scheduled.

His majesty said that the parties that are calling for the postponement of the Arab summit are apparently unaware of the fact that it is impossible to keep the Arab differences frozen as they are. His majesty added that he considers the current differences and problems among some fraternal Arab countries to be an additional reason to convene the summit on schedule.

His Majesty King Husayn asserted that the resolution of the 1974 Rabat summit conference that recognized the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people is a final decision, to which Jordan is frankly and sincerely committed. His majesty explained: Should a new development arise and should we entertain a new opinion, we are in contact with the PLO and are working to coordinate our policies and stands accurately and frankly with all concerned among our kinfolk and brothers, the sons of Palestine, and with the Arab brothers who met at the Baghdad summit.

His Majesty King Husayn said: Any new development concerning the future and the cause will not be dealt with by ourselves; it will be proposed frankly and clearly to the sons of the Palestine first and then to our brothers in the Arab world. As for the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation with the Palestinians in the West Bank or with the PLO, this will not take place until after the restoration of the land to its kinfolk and owners and until after the sons of Palestine choose such a relationship in total freedom.

His Majesty said: We are in constant contact with our brothers, the sons of Palestine, particularly our brothers in the PLO. He added that the idea of discussing future relations is being proposed from time to time, and noted that he listens to this idea.

King Husayn asserted that there are no surprises to be had from the Jordanian side in this regard, as rumored and intimated, and that there will be no surprises, as some suggest, as if Jordan has changed its clear, frank and right course.

His Majesty King Husayn said that the general change in the world powers' balance in the East and the new strategic alliances that have intensified the Soviet and U.S. presence in the Indian Ocean, the Arab Gulf and the Mediterranean have become a threat to the Middle East's future and to the Arab character in our great Arab world.

King Husayn explained: We in Jordan have always been against foreign alliances and have supported the establishment of friendship with the various countries in the world. We have always opposed internationalizing the Arab-Zionist conflict. He asserted that such internationalization would not only endanger us in terms of our cause and our distinguished character in this world, but also, if it were achieved, would permit the primary powers to take away our right to act and the cuase would then become subject to what the superpowers would agree upon or impose, leaving us no right to deal with our own matters, to focus on building our force and capabilities and to work for our future generations in the Arab world.

His Majesty expressed his surprise over what is taking place throughout the Arab arena, for the entire Arab world had earlier rejected treaties and alliances with foreign powers.

Answering a question on whether the Syrian-Soviet treaty could possibly contribute to the building of a strategic alliance with Israel, his majesty said that his opinion on treaties and alliances is clear. They might internationalize the conflict between the Arabs and Israel in this area and this would not be in the interest of the Arab individual and nation.

His majesty added that every Arab leadership has its own opinion and interpretation of things, but he chooses to speak only of his and Jordan's stand on these proposals.

He explained that Jordan is firm in its Arab and international policy. Jordan has not changed this policy. If there are differences between Jordan and Syria, the foundations and causes of these differences reflect neither Jordan's wish nor will. We arise from the Arabs and are with them, in the Arab interest.

In reply to a question about the possible formation of an Arab oil military force, with Jordan's participation, to defend Arab oil, his majesty said: There is nothing preventing the establishment of such a force, to defend the Arab land and just cause. His majesty added that he has not proposed this subject for discussion with any Arab party. But perhaps the subject is worth future discussion, in terms of formulae and participation, and involving those in the Arab world who wish to participate with their brothers in creating a force capable of defending any part of the Arab world that might be endangered.

His majesty explained that there is no political coordination in the current stage among Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Iraq, in thesense of coordination within a specific, structured and agreed upon framework. But, given the current circumstances through which the area is passing and in which the Arabs are facing many challenges, there are continued agreements among the Arab leaders.

His Majesty King Husayn expressed the hope that the situation will develop so that there can be coordination in achieving broader consultation and cooperation. He also expressed the hope that the Arab leaders' summit meeting in Amman will strengthen this trend.

His Majesty King Husayn said that he has recently heard several Soviet leaders' statements and has read press articles focusing on this area and proposing an East-West dialogue on so-called mutual interests in this part of the world. These proposals involved the Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz. His majesty the king added: I was not satisfied with these developments, because we in the Arab world reject a new Yalta, which would divide the area into spheres of influence and in which we as Arabs would lose our rights and freedom in the Arab land.

Commenting on the outcome of the U.S. elections and their effects on the Middle East arena, His Majesty King Husayn said that he considers this outcome to be a white [nonviolent] revolution in the United States, representing the American people's desire to have a strong national leadership that will serve the national interest of all Americans. His majesty also considers the outcome to be a stand against those with split allegiances, to the United States and to others. The election has also placed figures in responsible positions who are different from those who had sensitive posts in the past.

King Husayn added: If the new leadership is an American leadership in the full sense of the word and if its victory is one of the supreme national leadership, the United States will likely reconsider its views on this area and all of its policies toward this area, and its leaders will act freely in future, in accord with the principles and values of the American people, upon which the U.S. civilization was founded.

His Majesty King Husayn explained that there is a chance to start a new Arab-U.S. dialogue, which could have good and positive results in future.

He added that there are many possibilities and that there is still time for any man to clearly define his ideas about the future of Arab-U.S. relations.

Answering a question on U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan's desire to meet with his majesty, the king expressed his pleasure at responding to the invitation and said that he will visit the president-elect after he assumes his great responsibilities, to hold talks with him on all matters pertaining to bilateral relations and to Arab-U.S. relations. He expressed the conviction that the opportunity is now available for the new U.S. president and his administration to review the situation in this area and to open a new page of cooperation with the Arab world.

His Majesty King Husayn said that the Camp David accords have not tackled the crux of the Arab-Israeli conflict in the Middle East area, nor have they dealt with the Palestinian cause, the occupied land issue, the people who are under the yoke of occupation and the Jerusalem issue. These points still exist and require remedy.

His majesty stressed that developments in these issues will have serious repercussions on the future of this region and perhaps on that of the entire world and noted that the Camp David process was a limited one, which does not constitute a basis upon which things can be built, as the crux of the region's issue--the issue of Palestine--and the principles and bases on which a lasting and just peace is based must be taken into consideration.

His Majesty King Husayn pointed out that, based on these views, Jordan welcomed and encouraged the European initiative and looked to the future of Arab-American relations as well. We are facing a new stage and there is a large role by which the European community can serve a just, comprehensive and lasting peace in this region.

His Majesty King Husayn stressed that no compromise solutions were proposed during European envoy Gaston Thorn's visit to the region, as his visit was one of exploration, during which stands were deliberated. Our stand is the Arab stand, which is in harmony with what was agreed upon at the Baghdad summit and reaffirmed at the Tunis summit. His majesty stressed that during his talks with European leaders he did not feel at all that there was an inclination to settle some Palestinians in the Arab states, particularly Lebanon.

His majesty reaffirmed Jordan's stand at Iraq's side, due to its belief in the need to defend Arab rights wherever they are exposed to danger and to work for the restoration of Arab rights everywhere. He said that all Arab territory is of equal importance and value, whether it is Palestinian, Iraqi or belonging to others. Under no circumstances can we contradict ourselves and expect our brothers to stand by our side to regain usurped territory here and not be willing to take their side to regain their usurped territory.

His majesty added that Iraq is the Arab homeland's eastern gate and the shield that protects an important part of our Arab homeland. We support it with all of our potentials and capabilities, basing our support on the well-known historical rights and principles that inspired the great Arab revolution to achieve liberation, unity and a better life for the Arab human being throughout the Arab homeland.

His majesty explained: We are not against Iran, but with the Arabs and our brothers in Iraq. We hope the day will come when Iraqi-Iranian relations are based on sound principles.

In reply to a question on his majesty's expectation of an Iranian attack aginst Jordan, His Majesty King Husayn said: Jordan is ready to stand in the face of any aggression, whether active aggression on the battlefield or any other kind of blow, on any level or in any place. Jordan will reply to such aggression with all of its powers and potentials. He stressed that fraternal Iraq, whose army served and whose martyrs fell on the soil of Palestine, Jordan and Syria, has stood and is still standing, depending on its own potentials. It has, therefore, not allowed us to take part with it in this battle.

It has also not asked us to support it with our manpower. If it asked us to do so, we would have to stand with right and in defense of Arab soil and dignity.

His Majesty King Husayn expressed his dissatisfaction with the situation in Lebanon and with the method of dealing with this situation, saying: We stood with fraternal Syria when its forces entered Lebanon. Our idea was that this intervention would aid in halting the bloodshed and in preparing the way for the meeting of Lebanon's sons and the Arab parties in Lebanon, so that a positive and serious discussion could be held that would lead to removing the original causes of the explosion and to building a strong, secure, stable and independent Arab Lebanon that could exercise its sovereignty over all its territories.

King Husayn added that it is regrettable that this has not yet been achieved, despite the attempts and the great efforts exerted by the Arab leaders in this regard during the last summit conference in Tunis.

His majesty King Husayn said: We wanted and still want to remedy the causes of the explosion in Lebanon, so that it can restore its security and stability and so that its people can again exercise their right to a free and dignified life. This would naturally be followed by the Syrian forces' return to Syria, so that Syria can continue to build its force and to marshal its resources to defend itself and to perform its role in serving the Arab future and cause.

His majesty explained that preservation of the status quo would permit exploitation of this situation by various forces in the world, including Israel, which hopes to reach its objectives, to cause the situation to erupt and to achieve specific goals.

His majesty added: The most serious thing that has forced and is facing us and our nation is the superpowers--the joint proposals that would guarantee their interests in this part of the world. This would mean the return of this area to a situation in which it would be subject to the influence of various parties, in terms of positions and importance. Similarily, I feel very much concerned over practices that almost brought us to the abyss, actions intended to divide and partition this area, once on the Jordanian-Palestinian level, once on the level of Christians and Muslims in Lebanon and once on the level of Shi'ites and Sunnis. These attempts, whether they come from Israel from outside quarters or from Iran, are intended to wipe out the Arab man and the accomplishments of the past generations, which brought us to this day by their sacrifices.

King Husayn asserted that it is incumbent upon the Arab leaders and the Arabs to shoulder the responsibility for what has happened in Lebanon, whether it happened as a result of ignorance and superficiality, as a result of uncontrolled emotionalism or whether it was caused by a lack of courage in facing the truth and the refusal to speak out.

Answering a question on the Jordanian forces' nonparticipation in the deterrent forces in Lebanon, his majesty said: Our participation in these forces was prevented by our feeling that there is no specific policy or objective for the presence of the Arab Deterrent Forces in Lebanon and because these forces cannot solve the conflict in Lebanon. He also did not feel that there was an idea of the time period necessary to find a solution.

In conclusion, His Majesty King Husayn said: The strong Arab will, the intrinsic Arab force, Arab planning and preparations, the openness to this world and the defense of our cause are the Arab's basic force and ability to make Israel reconsider its position on its decision to annex Jersualem.

RADIO COMMENTARY RESPONDS TO SYRIAN ACCUSATIONS

JN212110 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1917 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] At a time when the Arab foreign ministers were preparing for their meetings, to pave the way for the Amman 11th Arab summit conference, Damascus radio and television aired an interview with a Syrian citizen who took refuge in Jordan some 15 years ago when he escaped from Syria, fearful of prosecution by the Syrian authorities.

The Syrian media gave this Syrian citizen, who used to work in the field of flowers, the title of an adviser to the prime minister in order to justify and, accordingly, to shed some importance on the false scenario and the imaginary relations he claimed to have had with a number of Jordanian personalities. They pushed this Syrian citizen to say all of this in order to justify their claims of the involvement of so-called Jordanian official circles in the sabotage activities that have taken place in Syria recently.

The transmission of such claims and fabricated stories at this particular time only exposes the increasing interest in further deepening the divisive trends in the Arab arena, in opposing every effort to purify the Arab atmosphere and in creating reasons for further extending the unnatural situation in the Arab homeland.

What causes sorrow is the fact that the false and fabricated story that was broadcast from Damascus last night reminds the Arab nation of the humiliating information methods and the demagogy that prevailed in the Arab homeland and that led to the defeat of 1967.

Attempts to fabricate stories that are intended to poison the Arab atmosphere, at a time when the Arab leaders are preparing to lay down the foundations of Arab solidarity, are self-incriminating, because they can only raise doubt about those who fabricate and propagate them.

Our nation, which rejects the return to such methods and which realizes that victory can only be achieved through solidarity, unity and a unified working program, considers the meeting of its leaders in Amman to be a starting point from which to bolster the just Arab cause, cure the current Arab situation, build intrinsic power and transcend the various kinds of artificial difficulties, which will never hinder the nation's will, solidarity and unity.

Those who wager on further deepening Arab differences and on creating feverish and poisonous atmospheres will be defeated by the Arab reality, because the unity of the nation's will, solidarity and power cannot be achieved except through joint Arab action and through the spreading of an atmosphere of confidence and unity in the Arab world. This is the objective that we are trying to achieve. This is the objective that will unite the Arab nation and the Arab leaders in Amman, God willing.

IRAN'S RAFSANJANI ARRIVES, ATTENDS PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY

Arrival Statement

JN231402 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--Hashemi Rafsanjani, Iranian Islamic Majlis speaker, arrived in Damascus at 1200 today, leading a delegation on a visit to Syria within a tour of some Arab states. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Mahmud Hadid, People's Assembly speaker; Muhammad 'Adil Jamus, People's Assembly deputy speaker; the People's Assembly office members; Muhsin Bilal, Arab and foreign committee chairman; Hasan Rohani, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Iran to Damascus; the embassy staff; a large number of Iranian students; and the Iranian community members in Damascus.

In an exclusive statement, Rafsanjani said that his pride and pleasure at visiting Syria and said: Our eagerness to visit this militant country reflects the eagerness of every citizen in the Islamic Republic of Iran. We harbor all love and appreciation for the Syrian Arab people and their leader, struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. We take pride in Syria's militant and brave stands and greatly appreciate Syria's struggle against imperialism and Zionism. We are visiting Damascus to explain the Iranian revolution's viewpoint on the Iraqi-Iranian war and to discuss all matters that can consolidate relations between the two countries and peoples in the interest of both. He stressed the Iranian revolution's support for the Arab causes, headed by the issue of Palestine. He extended greetings to the Syrian Arab people and the leader of their march, struggler President Hafiz al-Asad. Mahmud Hadid, People's Assembly speaker, also made a statement in which he welcomed the visit of Rafsanjani and his delegation, saying: This visit will give us an opportunity to exchange opinion on all issues that concern the two countries and peoples. We are particularly interested in closely acquainting ourselves with the latest developments in the Iranian-Iraqi war and in exchanging viewpoints on the various issues in the region and the world. He added that the Iranian revolution came to support the Iranian people and the Arab people's issues. Since its inception, he said, this revolution has announced its absolute support for our just right to liberate the territories and restore the usurped rights. In addition, we have common stands with the Iranian revolution, mainly by our hostility to imperialism and Zionism. Mahmud Hadid expressed the hope that this visit will be conducive to the development of relations between the Syrian People's Assembly and the Iranian Islamic Majlis.

People's Assembly Session

JN232225 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--The Syrian People's Assembly held a session at 1800 this evening under Assembly Speaker Mahmud Hadid. A number of government ministers attended the session. It was also attended by the Iranian Majlis delegation, led by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is currently visiting Syria with his accompanying delegation. At the beginning of the session, Mahmud Hadid welcomed the Iranian Majlis speaker and his companions. He said: We are receiving the representatives of the Iranian people, who established their revolution and triumphed against imperialism and its agents. He referred to the Iranian revolution's stand in support of our just causes, particularly the Palestinian issue. He added: These people, who have held themselves to be in the trench of confrontation with us and who declared the holy Jihad against Israel, Zionism and Imperialism, are being subjected to an imperialist-U.S. onslaught implemented, undoubtedly, by the agents of imperialism against the Iranian revolution.

Iranian Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani also spoke. He expressed his happiness at meeting with the speaker and the members of the Syrian People's Assembly. He spoke about the war launched by the Iraqi regime against the Iranian people and their Islamic revolution. He explained the reasons that drove Saddam Husayn to launch this war at this particular time, when he did not do so before, during the shah's rule. He said: Before the triumph of the revolution, Iran was a den of conspiracies against the peoples of the region and against the revolutionary countries, including Syria and the PLO. He added: During the shah's rule, Iran plotted against the Palestinian people. It interfered in the Gulf countries' domestic affairs; the shah considered himself the policeman in the Gulf region; the shah's Iran aided Israel in various fields.

Rafsanjani added: After the triumph of the revolution, everything changed. We have given the Israeli Embassy building in Tehran, which was a den of espionage, to the PLO. The Palestinian flag has been hoisted over this building. The leader of the Iranian revolution, Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni, declared the last Ramadan Friday to be Jerusalem Day. He called on all Muslims to liberate Jerusalem. Rafsanjani said: Iran severed relations with the traitor As-Sadat, the new pharoah of Egypt, who entered into a conspiracy with the United States and Israel to attackthe Islamic and Arab interests in the region.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani pointed out that after the revolution, Iran launched a battle against reactionary regimes in the region. It severed all of its economic and political relations with the racist regime in South Africa. He stressed that the war launched by the Iranian revolution in the region, beginning with the takeover of the den of espionage and plotting that was called the U.S. Embassy, and continuing until the present time, is intended to liquidate U.S. influence in the region.

ALGERIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS

JN230945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, Algerian foreign minister, arrived in Damascus at 0930 today. He was welcomed at the airport by Faruq Ash-Shari, minister of state for foreign affairs.

KHADDAM RETURNS FROM AMMAN, COMMENTS, DEPARTS

JN222138 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] In a statement to a SANA correspondent after his return to Damascus this evening, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, said: Syria believes that in light of the current Arab situation and before this situation is dealt with, the Arab summit conference cannot achieve the required goals.

He went on to say: We have exerted great efforts so that the Arab summit will be preceded by treatment of the Arab situation, but some Arab states, for reasons of their own, insisted on the convocation of the conference, regardless of the objective circumstances that require its postponement and treatment of the Arab situation. During the conference, the viewpoints of the steadfastness and confrontation front's partners were identical in regard to the circumstances during which the summit convenes, the reasons for its postponement and the reasons that led some states to insist on its convocation.

Khaddam said that the steadfastness and confrontation front's sides are undertaking contacts among themselves to define their final stand on the conference.

Further Comment on Summit

JN221945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1920 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus from Amman this evening with the delegation accompanying him after attending the meetings of the Arab foreign ministers conference, which was held in the Jordanian capital over the last 2 days.

The final session of the Arab foreign ministers conference ended this morning.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam announced earlier today in Amman that the coming Arab summit conference will not succeed if Syria, Lebanon and the PLO refraint from attending, particularly since the objective of this conference is to draft a strategy for joint Arab action against Israel. Addressing journalists, Khaddam asserted that the coming Arab summit conference is doomed to failure. He explained that Syria will hold meetings with its partner members in the steadfastness and confrontation front and with Lebanon as well. He said that they all will adopt a unified decision regarding participation in the coming Arab summit conference.

The deputy prime minister and foreign minister stated that Syria has no objection to the convocation of the summit conference in Jordan; Syria's reservations deal only with whether it is suitable to hold the conference given the current atmosphere in inter-Arab relations.

Departure for Libya, Algeria

JN231417 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1405 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus, 23 Nov (INA)--'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Damascus at 1500 today with message from President Hafiz al-Asad to Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President Chadli Bendjedid. SANA has learned that the two messages deal with an exchange of views on the current situation in the Arab area. Algerian Foreign Minister Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia left aboard the same plane, following a 1-day visit to Syria.

AL-ASAD CONTACTS LIBYA'S AL-QADHDHAFI ON MERGER

JN211941 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] A telephone call took place this evening between President Hafiz al-Asad and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. During the call, the two leaders exchanged views on the date of the forthcoming meeting between the two countries' leaders, in which they will continue their study and approve the draft Syrian-Libyan unity. It was decided to hold this meeting during the next few days. The two leaders also exchanged views on the situation in the Arab area and on the Arab summit conference.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES MESSAGE FROM YAR PRESIDENT

JN231650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Damascus--At 1545 today President Hafiz al-Asad received YAR Foreign Minister 'Ali Lutfi ath-Thawr and YAR Ambassador in bamascus 'Ali Muhammad Abu al-Luhum. The YAR foreign minister conveyed a message to President Hafiz al-Asad from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih.

LIBYA

IRAN'S RAFSANJANI VISITS TRIPOLI, SPEAKS, SEES LEADERS

Meeting With Jallud

LD211828 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 1715 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Brother Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud this morning received Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian Islamic Consultative Assembly, in the presence of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamariyah ambassador to Iran and the charge of the Iranian Embassy in the Jamahiriyah.

Speeches at Friday Prayers

LD221202 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Brother Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud made a speech at Friday prayers at [Mullah Muhammad] Mosque in Tripoli. During the speech, he greeted Brother Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Majlis, the brother members of the Majlis and brother leaders of the revolutionary guards in Iran. He pointed out that the meeting of brethren constitutes true strength and confirms the victory of Islam. He added: The 1 September revolution was alone in fending for Islam and Muslims in all corners of the world, supporting those who are persecuted and tormented on earth. But today we feel greater strength as the Muslim masses of Iran, led by Imam Khomeyni, have joined us. We appreciate true Islam as it was presented by our prophet Muhammad, may the blessings and prayers of God be upon him. For the Koran is the law of society. Ordinary law is laid down by individuals, but the law of heavens no one can change or cancel.

He went on to say: If the prophet, may the blessings and prayers of God be upon him, attached idols made of stone, today in the arab homeland and the islamic world there are idols made of people who glorify colonialism and pray for imperialism, conspiring against Islam and Muslims. He pointed out that the poor and the deprived were those who supported the prophet, may the blessings and prayers of God be upon him, and spread his message. But the rich of Mecca fought him and conspired against him. From this concept we [word indistinct] the Islam of catastrophies, polygamy, possession of large palaces and hoarding of jewels, gold and silver, and take the side of the Islam which sanctifies labor, befriends the poor and honors and values of justice and equality.

He stressed that it was the 1 September revolution alone which had a clear, defined stand toward the shah because he conspired against Islam and Muslims. When the majority of Muslim and Arab heads of state took part in the shah's ceremonies in 1972 and licked his shoes, the 1 September revolution was waging kindling war against the shah's policy, making alliance with the Muslim masses in Iran and Imam Khomeyni, giving them every support and backing. He added the true Koran and Islam have made "mankind successors in the land" [phrase from Koran] for they are against governments and bourgeois regimes but for the masses, for the people's authority, for shura and for the realization of justice.

Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud concluded his speech by saying: The Muslim does not fear anybody, nor does he bow his head for America or anybody else. He only bows for God. Thus he is a continuous call for Jihad and permanent awareness for the creation of the strong Muslim. Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Majlis in Iran, stressed the significance of the cohesion and unity of the Muslims in repelling the colonialist, fierce crusade on the Islamic world, and in order to spread the banner of truth and justice.

In his speech at the Friday prayers, he confirmed that the victory of the Islamic revolution in Iran and the 1 September is considered a victory for Islam and Muslims all over the globe. The speaker of the Iranian Majlis lauded the courageous, sincere stands of the 1 September revolution in the cause of supporting the causes of truth and justice as well as freedom everywhere. He stressed that the Muslim Iranian people consider that the occupation by the Zionist enemy of the Palestinian Arab lands is the cause of all Islamic peoples and that the Iranian people will dedicate all their potentialities to cooperating with sister Islamic countries in order to liberate the occupied Arab lands. In his speech, he explained that the Iraqi-Iranian war--which has been imposed on the Iranian people--only serves the Zionist-imperialist alliance and Arab reaction, confirming that the funds wasted could have been devoted to the liberation of the occupied Arab lands.

Meeting With Al-Qadhdhafi

LD221358 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The brother leader of the revolution this morning received the Iranian delegation on a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, headed by Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani. The brother leader talked to the Iranian delegation, which included a number of the leaders of the revolutionary guard, about the people's revolution, which became a reality, sweeping over all parts of the world. At this meeting the leader also expounded the Third World theory which outlines the path of salvation and final release for humanity.

Tehran Coverage

For Tehran radio coverage of Islamic Consultative Assembly Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Hashemi Rafsanjani's meetings with Prime Minister Jallud and Arab envoys in Tripoli, and his 22 November press conference, see page I 7 of the 24 November South Asia DAILY REPORT.

SYRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS AL-QADHDHAFI

LD232105 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2015 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] A telephone conversation took place today between the leader of the revolution and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

The brother leader received in audience 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, who arrived in Tripoli this evening for a visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and who will be having contacts and talks on the current Arab situation. He was welcomed at the airport by the foreign secretary. Brother 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam told JANA that his visit is within the framework of continued consultation between Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and President al-Asad on the current Arab situation and on what the Arab nation is experiencing. He also explained that he bears a message to the leader from President al-Asad within the framework of fraternal relations between them. He stressed that the Syrian viewpoint is represented in postponing the summit conference until the differences and conflicts which exist now in the Arab nation are removed so as to confront the dangers threatening the Arab struggle and, in particular, the Zionist threat and colonialism as well as to correct the course of the Arab situation in the interest of our Arab nation in steadfastness and confrontation.

AL-QADHDHAFI SPEAKS WITH AL-ASAD, BENDJEDID

LD211936 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1815 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Tripoli, 21 Nov (JANA)--This afternoon the brother commander of the revolution had a telephone conversation with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid on the condition of the Arab nation and the current problems facing it.

JANA has learned that the brother commander of the revolution has sent cables to the brother members of the national steadfastness and confrontation front, informing them of the military maneuvers being carried out jointly by the American and Egyptian forces in the territories adjoining the SPLAJ territory, of the provocation this represents to the Arab people and of the insult it brings to the dignity of the Arab nation.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE STATEMENT ON ARAB SUMMIT

LD230918 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpts] The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference, which embodies all the political, trade union and professional associations in the Arab homeland, and, which has taken upon itself to place the facts of the situation in front of the Arab masses, the first and foremost beneficiaries of the areas's resources, presents the following observations:

1. Summit conferences in general, where there are regimes of different ideological tendencies, accomplish little except small frameworks of joint Arab action. They unfortunately have not, after 12 previous summit conferences, turned their resolutions into something tangible.

2. Between the summit of Baghdad and the present time many events have taken place that have left their impact on the Arab situation. The Afghanistan problems emerged and American colonialism exploited it, not in the confrontation between itself and the Soviet Union but to divide the Arabs and create a confrontation between one part and another. The Arab masses were surprised to see the Arab regimes forget that the Arabs' main battle was against Camp David, against U.S. colonialism, Zionism and the As-Sadat regime, which in fact signed a joint military alliance against the Palestinian and Arab people. These same regimes convened in Baghdad in order to confront them, and then Afghanistan was substituted for Camp David and Kabul for Jerusalem. Those conservative regimes entered the same front with the As-Sadat regime, U.S. colonialism and Israel.

3. The Iraqi-Iranian war took place without any acceptable justification and in complete contradiction with our national interests. Iraq, through the outbreak of war, proceeded with its military power toward something else than the main Arab battle against the Zionist enemy, who usurped Palestine and occupied the Syrian Golan, Egyptian Sinai and southern Lebanon.

The U.S. military presence has increased in the area. As-Sadat called the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force [RDF] to carry out maneuvers on the Egyptian western desert on the border of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah after he had granted the United States four military bases on Egyptian soil.

Arab reaction is increasingly deepening its relations with U.S. colonialism and asking its military protection. Thus, the RDF is carrying out its maneuvers in the Egypt of As-Sadat, while what is required is to stand against the Camp David alliance, in particular against the leadership of that alliance embodied in colonialism with its growing serious military presence in the area.

In these disturbed circumstances, what results can ensue from an Arab summit conference? The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Conference calls the Arab masses and their political and trade unions to be aware and block the path in front of reactionary conspiracy.

The line of the Arab people is clear. Adhering to it is the rubbing-stone of stands. The Arab people demand:

1. A decisive confrontation with the Camp David with all its parties, namely the United States--the head of the alliance, the leader of world colonialism and the chief enemy of the Arab and world liberation movement--the Zionist enemy and the As-Sadat agent regime. This makes it incumbent to:

a. Expel the military presence of the United States and colonialism in general from our lands, waters and skies and liquidate colonialist concerns in the area by using the oil weapon in the battle against U.S. colonialism and by withdrawing Arab assets from U.S. banks.

b. Stand firm against world Zionism and the Zionist entity; consolidate Syria's steadfastness; reinforce the Palestinian revolution; consolidate the Lebanese national movement militarily, materially and politically; and strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian Arab people in the occupied lands and the Lebanese people, in particular, in southern Lebanon.

c. Lay siege to the As-Sadat agent regime, boycotting it politically and economically, strengthening the struggle of the Egyptian people with their national and progressive forces in the cause of toppling that regime and establishing a national democratic regime that may restore Egypt to its pioneering position in the Arab liberation struggle.

2. Support the unity between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and Syria and between the two parts of Yemen on the path of all-round Arab unity. This is the effective way to bring together Arab capabilities and its natural allies in the world--namely the world liberation movement, the democratic forces in the capitalist world and the socialist camp--in the face of the world Zionist, reactionary alliance under the leadership of U.S. colonialism.

EMBASSY IN NICARAGUA TURNED INTO PEOPLE'S BUREAU

LD240810 Tripoli Voice of Arab Homeland in Arabic 0115 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpt] On the path of escalating the popular revolution and in affirmation of the fact that true and sound relations are those that link people together, the Libyan Arab masses in Nicaragua marched on the Libyan Embassy there and turned it into a People's Bureau.

SUDAN

BANNED COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER ARRESTED IN KHARTOUM

LD181800 Khartoum SUNA in English 1715 GMT 18 Nov 80

[Text] Khartoum, 18 Nov (SUNA)--The No 2 man in the banned Sudanese Communist Party was arrested by the security organ here today.

Eltighani Eltayeb was captured in a hiding place possessing (?anti-) May revolution leaflets, a security source said. Eltayeb prepared the draft communique of the 1971 aborted communist coup. He was pardoned in 1977 but he continued his anti-government activity.

LEADERS SPEAK AT 23 NOVEMBER CABINET MEETING

TA231222 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] The prime minister said [at the 23 November Cabinet meeting] that it was his impression from his talks in the United States that the new administration, too, would support continuation of the negotiations for setting up autonomy on the basis of the Camp David accords. Menahem Begin said that in his talk with President Carter it was stressed that there is no substitute for the accords, which constitute a binding international treaty.

The cabinet heard a report on the autonomy talks but the impression is that the Egyptians are not interested in substantive negotiations at this time. Minister Ari'el Sharon said that he favors accelerating the negotiations, in order to arrive at an agreement as soon as possible, because if a new government is formed under the Alignment the danger exists that this new government would cause the stagnation of the settlements and would not work to establish autonomy.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, reports that Ambassador Efrayim 'Evron's standing in Washington was discussed at the meeting. Minister Burg stated that the talk about the ambassador's replacement does not contribute to the standing of an ambassador in his place of service. The prime minister said that all the rumors about the ambassador's replacement are incorrect.

The prime minister added that he had not requested a meeting with President-elect Reagan, nor had any pressure been exerted in order to obtain such a meeting. Menahem Begin stressed that he was aware of the difficulties the new president had in holding any meetings, so he does not regard his meeting with German Chancellor Schmidt as an insult to Israel.

Travel Restriction

TA231442 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] At today's Cabinet session the prime minister asked the ministers to restrict their travels abroad because of the coalition's tiny majority in the Knesset. It was for this reason that the Cabinet did not approve the foreign travel of Dr Burg and Prof Yiga'el Yadin. However, our political correspondent says the ministers' trips may be approved later this week.

Shamir Report

TA231621 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Report by correspondent Gad Becker]

[Excerpt] While Foreign Minister Shamir was in Germany, the German leaders told him that it seemed to them that Ronald Reagan's election as president would help Israel. They also commented that the Iran-Iraq war was helping Israel. In a positive report on the results of his visit, Shamir said Germany's chancellor and foreign minister had described themselves as friends of Israel.

Shamir told the Cabinet that his hosts had told him that if there were to be any genuine proof of PLO involvement in the anti-Semitic manifestations in Europe, the Germans would be prepared to counter the phenomenon. The European leaders with whom the foreign minister also met expressed satisfaction at Israel's initiative in the United Nations to ban nuclear weapons in the Middle East.

REPORTAGE ON WEIZMAN'S PLANS, EXPULSION FROM HERUT

'Alternative' Party

TA211926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] MK 'Ezer Weizman said that the list he intends to establish will constitute a real alternative to the ruling party, not merely a balancing force in the style of the [former] DMC or the NRP. Interviewed on Israeli television, Weizman said that in his opinion Moshe Dayan is suitable to head that independent list. He emphasized that he would be happy if a way would be found to place Dayan at the head of that list.

The former defense minister noted that he would be happy if anyone capable would join the independent list and did not rule out the possibility that Yitzhaq Rabin would be incorporated. Weizman pointed out that the Likud's and this government's credibility have been lost. Replying to a question on which ideology was directing his moves, Weizman replied: I act according to what is good for Israel and I am not bound to any one person or personality.

As for the future of Judaea and Samaria, Weizman thinks the local inhabitants should be allowed to handle their own affairs in all areas except for the military and foreign relations fields.

Begin's View

TA220626 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] 'Ezer Weizman, the man who played a leading role in the Likud Party's general election victory, says that he has begun contacts on the possibility of forming an independent list for next year's general elections. The former defense minister, who quit the Likud-led government earlier this year, faces expulsion from the Herut Party because he voted no-confidence in the government in the Knesset debate this week.

In an interview on Israeli television last night, Weizman said he would like to see Moshe Dayan as Israel's next prime minister and himself as the country's defense minister. Weizman said he has discussed the idea of an independent list with Dayan but was not prepared to say what Dayan's position was on the issue. Weizman also said he would like to see Yitzhaq Rabin taking part. Weizman said that the sort of independent party he envisages would be one that could come up with a serious program for dealing with the challenges facing Israel. He said that the Likud Party, like the Labor Party before it, had lost its credibility with the nation.

Close aides of Prime Minister Begin said after the TV interview that the prime minister was not al all concerned about the possibility of 'Ezer Weizman starting an independent political faction. He is not a serious man, the prime minister was quoted as saying about his former colleague.

Neither Moshe Dayan nor Yitzhaq Rabin were prepared to give any explicit comment favoring joining an independent list with 'Ezer Weizman. Rabin is now competing with Shim'on Peres for leadership of the Labor Party and Dayan has frequently said he does not intend to stand for election to parliament again.

Expulsion Vote

TA232118 Jeruslaem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] 'Ezer Weizman is to be expelled from the Herut Movement. Correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that the movement secretariat's decision to expel Weizman from its ranks has already been given to Weizman and has also been brought to Menahem Begin's attention.

The decision was approved by a majority of 12 members. Only one opposed it and two abstained. The debate lasted for about 5 hours. Weizman himself did not wait for it to end and departed for Sedot Yam. In his absence the debate was held and all 15 members of the secretariat spoke. There were those who spoke against Weizman's expulsion but in the end they voted in favor of it. The chairman of the Herut Movement secretariat, Yoram Aridor, said after the voting that the decision to expel him had not been easy but was demanded by reality. He does not fear shock waves in Herut because of Weizman's expulsion.

This evening MK Weizman said he would continue to be a member of the Knesset even after having been expelled from the Herut Movement. As for the demand of Aridor that Weizman relinquish his seat, Weizman said the Herut could not preach morals to him. MK Weizman said he did not intend to respond to the decision and it was the right of the secretariat members to do as they wished.

MA'ARIV ANALYZES COALITION, ELECTION OUTLOOK

TA211200 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 21 Nov 80 p 3

[By Yehoshu'a Bitzur]

[Text] The governmental coalition no longer enjoys a clear and well-defined Knesset majority. Upon MK 'Ezer Weizman's expected withdrawal from the Likud and his vote against the government a situation has developed where the coalition now enjoys only 60 votes including those of Knesset members who are "fence sitters."

The coalition today is comprised of 42 Likud, 12 NRP, 4 Agudat Yisra'el, and 3 Democrat Knesset members. Altogether it is made up of 61 Knesset members. If MK 'Ezer Weizman is struck off this list the coalition remains without a majority.

MK Avraham Melamed (NRP), who was intentionally absent from the Knesset on Wednesday during the nonconfidence vote against the government, announced he will not vote for this government in the future. Thus, in fact, the number of Knesset members considered "safe" from the coalition's point of view has declined to only 59. This is not sufficient to guarantee the government's stability in Knesset votes. The heads of the Likud faction nevertheless believe they will be able to convince MK Yitzhaq Yitzhaqi to remain within the coalition camp by giving partisan financing to his one-man faction as has already been the case with MK Se'adya Marciano. They also believe it is possible to reach an agreement with the Ahva faction by consenting to cooperation and coordination of positions which will benefit this faction's members. If these moves succeed the coalition will be ensured of the necessary majority that will enable the government to last until the end of its term in November 1981. In any case, it is clear that MK 'Aqiva Nof will not vote against the government in the Knesset since he is holding talks about his possible return to the Likud. MK Shafiq As'ad, too, is apparently treading the same road so that this leaves MK Schlomo Eliyahu isolated in the Ahva faction, of which he is chairman. In addition, one must take into account that Knesset members Moshe Dayan and Shmu'el Flatto-Sharon may occasionally abstain and not vote against the government in the Knesset.

The Knesset election will be brought forward to April or May 1981 only if Prime Minister Begin wants this so as not to let Weizman have enough time to organize an independent list of his own, among other things. If the prime minister wants the elections to be held in due course, in November 1981, there is almost no difficulty in achieving this goal. The government has to hold out only 2 more months--until February. A defeat in the Knesset afterward will anyway leave a single option: the elections will have to be held in their due course for technical reasons concerning the schedule of the election regulations and the convenience of the various parties' election headquarters. Therefore, this is certainly a possible to have the government survive Knesset votes for 2 more months. The question though is when does Menahem Begin really want to have elections held.

CAMEROON

KING JUAN CARLOS TO VISIT BEGINNING 15 DEC

AB210930 Yaounde Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] At the invitation of His Excellency Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon, their majesties King Juan Carlos and Queen Sofia of Spain will undertake an official visit to Cameroon beginning 15 December.

CHAD

GOUKOUNI DENIES LIBYANS, EAST GERMANS FIGHTING

AB211950 Paris AFP in French 1428 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Yaounde, 21 November (AFP)--The leader of the Chadian Transitional National Union Government (GUNT), Mr Goukouni Oueddei, has categorically denied the participation of the Libyan Army and East German mercenaries on the side of his troops in the war against Mr Hissein Habre's forces, in a statement which was broadcast on Friday by Radio Cameroon. In the statement, which was recorded recently by the Cameroonian periodical, OBJECTIF, Mr Goukouni Oueddei admits nevertheless that Libya provides food supplies, medicine, technicians and material to the GUNT.

The leader of the coalition forces also admits that his visit to the Libyan leader Colonel al-Qadhdhafi has frustrated African opinion, which believes that the GUNT is linked with Libya and therefore the Soviet Union. But, he adds, it is normal for me to visit Libya in the same way as I visited Lagos or Yaounde, for example, because Libya is a friend and a neighbor which helps us.

Finally, the head of the GUNT stressed that if his forces were really being backed by Libyan soldiers and mercenaries in the Chadian civil war as Mr Hissein Habre and the foreign press assert, then how is it that the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) are still resisting?

GOUKOUNI FORCES PENETRATE HABRE DEFENSES

AB221328 Paris AFP in French 1037 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Yaounde, 22 Nov (AFP)--The allied forces of the Transitional National Union Government (GUNT) of President Goukouni Oueddei have penetrated quite deeply into the defenses of the Northern Armed Forces (FAN) of Mr Hissein Habre and are now about 800 meters away from the grand mosque of Ndjamena, in the African township controlled by the FAN, it was learned from sources close to the GUNT on Saturday in Yaounde.

Attacking from the northern part of the capital, the same sources said, the soldiers of GUNT have taken the No 2 social center in the Haragay market and have invested the St Martin Basin near the gendarmerie which was itself taken from the FAN on Tuesday.

If this advance is confirmed then the soldiers of Mr Hissein Habre would have been almost pushed out of the European and administrative sector of the town over which they had partial control during the first months of the fighting in the capital 8 months ago.

CAPE VERDE

PRIME MINISTER ON GUINEA-BISSAU COUP, EXECUTIONS

LD240006 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Text] Prime Minister of Cape Verde Pedro Pires has stated that the coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau was first and foremost a coup within the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC]. He stressed that no one can claim to be a member of the PAIGC without seeking to forge the union of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau. On the subject of the 500 people summarily executed in Guinea-Bissau, Pedro Pires said that he does not approve of anyone killing their own people. He stressed that if such executions really occurred in Guinea-Bissau, then all--big and small alike--are to blame, and he will have nothing to do with people who now claim that they did not know of the executions.

FORMER GUINEA-BISSAU COMMISSIONER ARRIVES IN PRAIA

LD211916 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 21 Nov 80

[Text] Fernando Fortes, former commissioner of state for posts and telecommunications of Guinea-Bissau, arrived in Praia, Cape Verde, this afternoon from Bissau. Fernando Fortes is a member of the supreme council of struggle of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and a brother of the Cape Verdean president's wife. This former member of the Guinea-Bissau Government, dismissed after the coup d'etat of 14 November, made no statements to the media on his arrival in Praia.

GUINEA-BISSAU

LEADERS SPEAK; CABINET NAMED; OTHER DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED

Union With Cape Verde

AB211613 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 21 Nov 80

[By Eric Makedonsky]

[Text] Bissau, 21 Nov (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau's new leaders said in their first news conference that their coup d'etat last week did not mean the end of plans for union with the Cape Verde Islands, only that the conditions for union had to be reexamined. First reports from Bissau after the coup last Friday indicated that the union, long envisaged by the political party that rules in both countries, was now a dead letter. But last night, the top two men in the new revolutionary council told reporters that this was not so. Former Premier Joao Bernardo Vieira, chairman of the council, and Foreign Minister Victor Saude Maria, vice chairman, said the coupmakers had only moved against a single man, deposed President Luis Cabral. They said the party, the PAIGC (African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde), would continue, and that eventually union was not to be ruled out. The reports to the opposite effect had noted that the men who staged the coup, in which two government officials were killed, were all native black Guineans, as opposed to the mixed-race Cape Verdians who were prominent in the Cabral government. The former president, who is under house arrest here, is from Cape Verde. Major Vieira said that the coup was not directed against the people of Cape Verde--the island republic's leadership has condemned the takeover--and that the new government would not act on the basis of race. But it intended to establish social justice and safeguard the national identity.

The council chairman said that under Mr Cabral, there had been a degradation of democratic centralism that forced former guerrillas from the independence struggle with Portugal to act. Major Vieira is himself a former guerrilla. Mr Saude Maria said that Comrade Luis Cabral, a founding member of our party....(had) begun to deviate from the line laid down by the party's first leader, Amilcar Cabral, the assassinated brother of Luis Cabral. Luis Cabral must now account to us, Mr Saude Maria said, because we do not know what the economic situation of the country is. Afterward he will be free to say where he wants to go. Specifically, Mr Saude Maria accused Mr Cabral of having rejected all ideas in the party and national assembly contrary to his own, of having focused on uneconomic prestige projects and of having used intimidation to push through a constitution that suited him. It was adopted November 10. Mr Saude Maria criticized the new constitution because it did not specify that the Guinea-Bissau presidency must be filled by a Guinean, while the Cape Verde version says the post must be filled by a Cape Verdean, because it maintained the death penalty (repealed in Cape Verde) and because it concentrated all powers in Mr Cabral's hands.

Leaders' Press Conference

LD220521 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0001 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The Council of the Revolution which seized power in Guinea-Bissau has held its first news conference in the countrys capital, a tape recording of which has just reached our newsroom. Mario Cabral, minister for agriculture and adviser to the council, introduced to the journalists from many countries present at the press conference, the members of the Council of the Revolution, namely Nino Vieira, its president, and Victor Saude Maria, vice president. Commander Vierira made a statement on the reasons he seized power in the West African country.

[Begin Recording] [Vieira] The fundamental reasons for our 14 November act were the [word indistinct] degrading of the social and economic situation in the country, (?abuses in the name of) the party's ideology and assisted by a progressive limination of the principles of democratic [words indistinct] tough combat to the principle of criticism and self-criticism, distortion of the (?aim) of Guinea-Cape Verde [words indistinct] by responsible militants and leaders. The situation which was brought about lately in our country assumed unbearable proportions. The upshot was unpredictable and capable of provoking irrepairable consequences, jeopardizing our very revolution and the objectives and the line laid down by Amilcar Cabral. Whereas in theory a national revolutionary democracy was in operation, in practice there prevailed its utter (?degradation). A discussion of the preliminary drafts of our political constitution reveal all the anomalies contained therein, aiming to personalize power and denying the Guinean people their national identity.

Gentlemen of the press, these are the horrible reasons which caused the popular uprising in conjunction with our armed forces, which deemed it imperative to establish a program of action by a council of the revolution which the government would have to execute to bring about the necessary conditions for an improvement in living standards and job opportunities for our people. In view of the deteriorated state of our national economy, our program will have to be based on a realistic line. (?We cannot) expect to work miracles. We need to carry out a critical analysis of the practices of the former regime. [words indistinct]

Gentlemen of the press, we wish to state before you, that our action in the economic sphere [words indistinct] the orientations inserted into the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde [PAIGC] which were set out in the resolution of the third party congress. The paramount concern of the Council of the Revolution will be to bring about practical conditions conducive to creating an independent national economy, with the establishment of a national revolutionary democracy as its basis. We affirm our allegience to the OAU and UN charters. The Republic of Guinea-Bissau will continue to develop its ties with all countries on the basis of international law, principles of independence and equality between states, noninterference in each other's domestic affairs, reciprocity and mutual advantage and [words indistinct] of nonalignment. The Council of the Revolution hereby gives assurances of its respect for existing cooperation agreements (?and if its desire to) strengthen the ties of friendship with all peoples, particularly our neighbors and those who supported us during the armed liberation struggle. In the name of the Council of the Revolution, I reaffirm our total and unconditional support for the oppressed peoples' struggle for their (?self-determination) and independence.

With the staging of the 14 November events, we have launched the real foundations for the restoration of the Guinea-Cape Verde friendship process based on the (?principles of respect for) the sovereignty and dignity [words indistinct] Organization of African Unity. We wish to reaffirm (?our international opinion) that the revolutionary act carried out on 14 November (?by our people in conjunction with our) armed forces was not directed against our Cape Verdean brothers. [passage indistinct] The only aim of the act is to restore a climate of confidence, social justice and [word indistinct] national entity. [passage indistinct] Long live the organic unity of all nationalist forces [words indistinct] the only road to building a strong, united and progressive motherland, where social justice and respect for the dignity of man prevails. [end recording]

It was Victor Saude Maria, the Council of the Revolution vice president, who addressed the journalists during the subsequent question and answer period of the news conference. He spoke about relations with Portugal and of the fate of the deposed President Luis Cabral.

[Begin recording] [Words indistinct] (?We were not in agreement) with the certain orientation along which Comrade Luis Cabral was steering our country. We feel we must consider what we can absolutely do today in our country, without launching ourselves into projects of prestige and great ambition which in fact do not correspond to the present reality in our country. As regards the issue of Guinea-Cape Verde unity, we have also observed certain anomalies in the process of this unity. We think that the people of Guinea-Bissau have a right to their own identity. With respect to Guinea-Cape Verde unity, we reaffirm, once again, that we can discuss it only with Luis Cabral. [words indistinct]

As for Rafael Barbosa, he was in fact one of the main leaders of our party. He was the president of PAIGC Central Committee. He worked very hard. I worked with him here in Bissau before fleeing, and I know him well. But at a given stage of our struggle, Rafael Barbosa turned his back. This was one of the reasons for his removal from the executive organs of our party, and for his subsequently being jailed. We (?have) looked into Rafael Barbosa's case and we think that he is a citizen of this country and is therefore free to return home [words indistinct] within our party. [words indistinct]

We are going to (?talk) to former President Luis Cabral. He must now account to us. For we do (?not yet) know the state of the country's economic and financial affairs. Even Commander Vieira does not know the country's economic and financial situation, which means that the former president will have account to us, for we are accountable to our people.

As for whether he would be permitted to leave the country if he wished, all I can say is that after accounting to us, he will be free to go to any destination of his choice, even if to Portugal. We have good relations with Portugal and we wish to preserve and strengthen those relations. We have many things in common with the Portuguese people. We trust that the Portuguese Government and the country's present leaders will understand that by strengthening our bilateral relations, it will only be serving the interests of our two peoples. [end recording]

Meanwhile, in Lisbon yesterday, Prof Freitas do Amaral told parliament yesterday that Portugal implicitly recognizes the new authorities in Guinea-Bissau, saying that our country recognizes states and not governments. The deputy prime minister and foreign minister added that the demarches carries out by the Portuguese ambassador to Bissau, intended to convey our wish to develop relations of cooperation and friendship, is obviously tantamount to an implicit recognition.

Charges Against Former President

AB221201 Paris AFP in English 1134 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] Bissau, 22 Nov (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau's authorities have uncovered three mass graves containing the skeletons of 86 people allegedly massacred by Guinea-Bissau's security under the recently overthrown regime of President Luis Cabral.

The dead were among 500 slain by the security service in the past 6 years, according to the country's revolutionary council chairman, Joao Bernardo Vieira, who took power on November 14.

Yesterday, newsmen were taken to the graves 60 km (37 miles) from here in the Nhacra region, where a witness who said he saw the massacre charged that the military security authorities had ordered the killing.

The witness also charged that former President Cabral, now detained by the new authorities, was involved in the killing.

The witness, Captain Mario Costa Ribeiro, is army transport director.

Foreign diplomats in Bissau also went to the gravesites. They and the reporters were taken there by Joseph Turpin, who had been minister of state for fisheries under Mr Cabral and is now one of the main civilian supporters of Gen Vieira's regime.

The general said at a rally in Bissau yesterday that of the 500 killed by Mr Cabral's security services, a total of 200 were buried in the Nhacra region, 100 had suffocated at Farim Prison, in northern Guinea-Bissau and 200 had been shot and buried at various places across the country.

Gen Vieira was speaking 1 week after the coup that overthrew Mr Cabral, taking him by surprise while he was at his holiday home on the Island of Bubaque. The former president was then brought to Bissau, where he was last reported to be confined to a government rest house.

List of New Government

PA221859 Paris AFP in English 1723 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Bissau, Nov 22 (AFP)--The full list of the new Guinea-Bissau government is as follows:

Foreign Affairs	Victor Saude Maria
Armed Forces	Paulo Correia
Interior	Manuel Saturnino da Costa
Natural Resources	Samba Lamine Mane
Fisheries (Secretary of State)	Joseph Turpin
Central Bank (Governor)	Victor Freire Monteiro
Rural Development	Mario Leopoldo Rabelo Cabral
Economic Coordination and Planning	Vasco Cabral
Finance	Carlos Correira
Transport and Tourism	Manuel dos Santos
Education	Filinto vas Martins
Public Works and Urbanisn	Malberto Lima Gomes

The revolutionary council has taken over temporary responsibility for justice, while the rural development ministry will be caretaking information and culture.

Former Interior Minister's Arrest

LD221833 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 1800 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Constantino Teixeria, one of the most prominent leaders of the ousted regime, was arrested in Bissau today on arrival from Dakar.

Departure of Cape Verde Delegation

AB230932 Paris AFP in French 1419 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Bissau, 22 Nov (AFP)--The Cape Verdian delegation sent to Guinea-Bissau following the toppling of Mr Luis Cabral's regime left Bissau for Praia on Friday after holding talks with leaders of the revolutionary council in power, it was learned in Bissau on Saturday. It will be recalled that Cape Verde had condemned the coup d'etat in Guinea-Bissau. The delegation, led by Mr Silvino da Luz, was invited, according to sources close to the council, to visit the graves found in the region of Nhacra, 60 km from Bissau. The delegation refused the invitation, saying that they were in Guinea-Bissau to get information from the revolutionary council.

Relations With Cape Verde

LD230310 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 0100 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Excerpt] The suspicion that former President Luis Cabral was implicated in the massacre of 500 opponents of his regime, now disclosed by the new authorities, has compromised the possibility of his release and departure abroad. The charges against former President Luis Cabral have been made by one of the collaborators of the Council of the Revolution of Guinea-Bissau who claimed direct knowledge of the massacres carried out in the country. The question of the implication of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde leadership, of which Aristides Pereira is secretary general, is likewise raised. For the president of Cape Verde could hardly have been unaware of the massacres of opponents of the regime. For this reason, the Council of the Revolution of Guinea-Bissau, up to now willing to avoid a break with Cape Verde, may now put into question the continuation of the relationship between the two states.

ANGOLA

PARTY OFFICIAL CONDEMNS COUP IN GUINEA-BISSAU

AB230943 Paris AFP in English 0906 GMT 23 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Luanda, 23 Nov (AFP)--A leading Angolan politician, giving Luanda's first official reaction to the events in Guinea-Bissau, yesterday condemned the coup that overthrew President Luis Cabral.

Antonio dos Santos Franca, a member of the Political Bureau of Angola's ruling party, said in a statement broadcast by Angolan radio that the coup was condemnable. Mr Franca was one of the two Angolan delegates who left here early yesterday for Cape Verde, whose leadership has also condemned the November 14 coup led by former Premier Joao Bernardo Vieira.

Mr Franca said that the coup represented an incorrect way of resolving the internal problems of the PAIGC (African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde--rules in both) in a Marxist-Leninist country. But he said that Angola had no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of a brother country. Angola, Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau are all former Portuguese colonies that came to independence in 1974-75 when Portugal's African empire was dissolving. Accompanying Mr Franca to Cape Verde was Afonso van Dunen, secretary for foreign affairs of the Central Committee of the Angolan party, the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola.

In reporting their trip, the Angolan radio specified that the delegates were only going to Cape Verde and not to Guinea-Bissau.

ZIMBABWE

JOHANNESBURG: USSR ENVOY TO ZAMBIA VISITS SALISBURY

LD211326 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] The Soviet ambassador to Zambia, Dr Vasiliy Solodovnikov, is in Salisbury on what news agencies call a mysterious visit. He says he is visiting the capital of Zimbabwe to rest, but observers believe he is there to pave the way for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Zimbabwe. Until now relations between the two countries have been cool because the Soviet Union backed Mr Joshua Nkomo during the 7-year bush war and not Mr Robert Mugabe, who is now prime minister of Zimbabwe. Dr Solodovnikov heads the Soviet Union's biggest mission in Africa.

ARREST OF MEMBERS OF NKOMO'S PARTY CONFIRMED

LD221028 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 21 Nov 80 CA

[Text] A government spokesman tonight confirmed that some people are being detained in both Salisbury and Bulawayo for the purposes of investigation. The spokesman said those detained are being held by the special branch acting on the instructions of the minister of state, Comrade Munangangwa. Earlier today, the president of ZAPU-PF [Patriotic Front] and minister of home affairs, Comrade Nkomo, told a news conference in Salisbury that he had been informed of the arrests of a number of officials of his party. [Salisbury Domestic Service in English at 1745 GMT on 21 November, in a report on the above, adds: "Meanwhile, a ZBC correspondent reports from Bulawayo that the special branch officers who arrested the men are understood to have recovered a quantity of arms."]